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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. IX.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1930

No. 5

Assembly Approves Historic Measure for Transfer of Resources

Staff Correspondence

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Brownlee Explains Details of Pool Guarantee *Bill Passes First Reading Unanimously*

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Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool *Pool Reviews Wheat Situation*

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Opening of the Dominion Parliament *By G. G. COOTE, M. P.*

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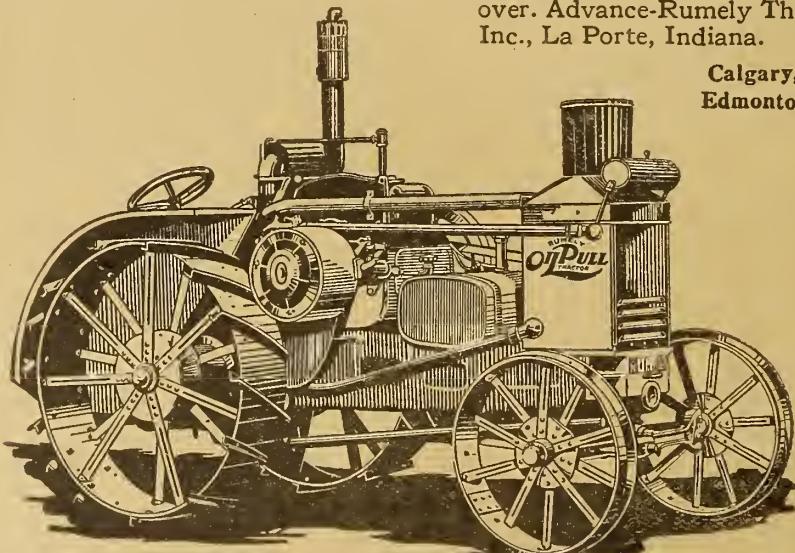
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CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1930

No. 5

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EDITORIAL

U.F.A. LOCALS AND OIL PURCHASING.

As was very clearly shown in an article in this paper recently, by N. V. Fearneough, secretary of Morrin U.F.A. Local, one of the most effective means of building influential and active Locals of the Association throughout the Province is provided in the savings which, through various collective activities, the Locals are able to make for their members. As a case in point our contributor indicated that by the purchase of one car of lubricating oils there had been saved for the members of his Local no less a sum than \$1,026. This was the largest item in a total of \$1,536—a total which represented an average cash saving of \$24 for each of the 64 members.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Morrin Local is one of the strongest in the Province, for, to quote Mr. Fearneough, the members "find that the best

way to keep up our membership is by giving our members service and profits—and launching a good membership drive once a year to bring the stragglers into the fold."

We believe that the importance of these local activities, in which the immediate benefits are directly linked up with membership in the U.F.A., cannot possibly be exaggerated. In proportion as such activities, under the direct auspices of the Local, might be abandoned, membership must inevitably suffer. And in proportion as they are increased, membership will be increased, and the strength of the United Farmers of Alberta in every local community will become greater.

These considerations appear to us to be so vital that they should be kept in mind in the development of any plans for the co-operative purchase of fuel and lubricating oils on a Province-wide scale. Locals of the Association in many communities are to-day engaged in the co-operative purchase of oil for their members. If, with the enlargement of the basis of operation, the Locals continue to serve their present function—securing the benefits of co-operative purchase for their members—we believe that a new enterprise may prove of inestimable value to the whole Farmer movement in Alberta.

* * *

It is a matter of common knowledge and general experience that the very successes of the United Farmers of Alberta—the greatest and most vital of the tasks to which they have successfully set their hands—have had an adverse effect upon the membership of the Association. *The Association has been, as we recently stated, the victim of its own successes.* The launching of new enterprises has necessarily diverted into new channels much of the energy which formerly found expression in the primary organization alone. In certain instances this, of course, was unavoidable—and the influence of the Association has never been greater. In the present instance, however, it does appear to us that it would be wise to retain in the U.F.A. Locals, many of which, as stated, are already attracting members to their ranks by virtue of the economic benefits which membership brings, the continuance of these benefits specifically for members. This is in fact a sound principle of general application.

Unless this policy be followed, it may well be asked: "Why join the U. F. A. if one can secure all the concrete material advantages the Association is successfully (Continued on page 54)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Your Attention to Membership

By GEO. W. STURMER, Loyalist

Nearly every paper contains a news item reporting that some trade or labor union has made a demand for either shorter work hours, higher wages, better working conditions or some consideration whereby it is suggested that the members of the particular union are not able to maintain a standard that will compare with the standard of living of members of other unions.

This is nearly always accepted by all other citizens, in fact we nearly all loan our sympathy, and yet if we give this movement our close study we will be brought face to face with this fact, namely, that every time any group within a country gets any further consideration all other groups must be affected.

Farmers Sole Exception

This knowledge has been accepted by all classes with the possible exception of our farmers, or shall we say a large number of our farmers, with the result that today after some years of good crops together with unusual good prices, we hear that the Farm Loans Board are flooded with applications for new or larger loans; we also find that because of crop failure in so great a part of our Province there are thousands of farmers that find themselves in dire want. Of course, we will find mostly a spirit in the country that will be prepared to accept the conditions as matter of course, but are we fair to ourselves or our families if we do not give the situation careful consideration.

An analysis of the situation will show us, organization first started with the big employers of labor to provide themselves with stabilization in business, then followed closely by members of the professions to allow themselves to stabilize fees, again soon followed by the organized labor movement. None of the foregoing have very pronounced opposition from their own ranks; each follows its own method of dealing with dissenters, with the result that today you know beforehand what a doctor will charge to go into the country six or sixteen miles, or if you wish to engage a plasterer what his hourly charge will be, and so through the list of trades or professions. And now what of the farmers? You know—the backbone of the land people, the people of independence, the people that furnish the cities with a constant supply of intellectual leaders, captains of industry, and what not.

Are we to take it for granted that the farmer is too proud to let his neighbor know that he cannot achieve success without that neighbor's co-operation, or is he to be content to take political flattery as the major portion of remuneration for his labor? Not Farmers are looking today as never before to a strong organization to champion their cause in all groups that are asking better standards of living, not that it will be necessary for the farmer to oppose such a request, but rather that the farmers' organization may be on hand to see that any necessary adjustment will not be at the farmers' expense. While, as we know, a great deal

has been done along these lines, yet we can plainly see that we have more to do than has been done to date.

Tariff Taxes

Take indirect taxation to illustrate. All farm implements, building materials, imported breeding animals, and various other articles used on the farm are subject to customs duties, although as we all know farm machinery in particular, cannot be used, even at the best, except for very short periods at a time—this because farming is seasonal work. Take besides this the case of a manufacturer who is able to put a piece of machinery into operation, and if output will warrant he can run his machine continually, thereby cutting interest cost on investment to its lowest. Then again, because of the farmer's remoteness from both his fellow farmer and his organization, he finds it impossible to make a quick adjustment in his business in case of glutted markets, overproduction, or deflated prices. Often we find a general condition where large numbers of farmers have been investing to increase their production at a time when a market has already shown signs that it tended to over supply, and so we could go on enumerating the many reasons, not why a farmer should join his organization, but rather why IT WILL BE NECESSARY for him to go out of his way to support his organization if he intends to maintain social equity.

May I suggest that every farmer in the Province not only send in his membership fee to head office, but go out of his way to get his neighbor to support his UNION with him. Don't leave to a small group of people the task of carrying on organization, for by this method we can only expect bare existence, rigid economy, and of course, do as we so often do, hope for that one good crop to put us over the top—"A FOOL'S PARADISE."

U.F.A. Local Items

The annual meeting of Donnelly Heights U.F.A. Local was well attended and enthusiastic, reports S. Nelson, who was elected secretary. Kay A. Nelson was re-elected president and J. McGuire is vice-president.

After acting as secretary of Kitscoty U.F.A. Local for about sixteen years, S. Allen resigned the office, and at the annual meeting H. P. Bott was elected in his stead. Geo. Tyler is president and Charlie Browne vice-president.

E. T. Longman, secretary of Onoway U.F.A. Local, writes: "A very interesting and instructive address was given by Carl Axelson, of Bingville, in the Community Hall, Onoway, on February 18th, his subject being organization, education, and the Pools."

"Members of Magloire U.F.A. Local," writes F. X. Gour, secretary, "were recently agreeably surprised when their president returned from a trip as Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Babineau. The bride was formerly Miss Theresa Brenopher of Morinville."

Plamondon U.F.A. Local held a very pleasant Valentine dance, "our first but not our last," reports F. E. Bailey, secretary. "We have new members coming in at nearly every meeting, and much interest is being shown in the Local."

Blueberry and Whitburn U.F.A. Local had on February 7th "the largest and best meeting we have held yet," reports E. G. Thomlinson, who has resumed the duties of secretary following a long visit to the East. "We had around sixty in attendance and a very enjoyable dance and lunch followed. We have thirty members on the roll. A debate on horsepower versus tractor power will be held on February 21st, and the secretary was instructed to make inquiries about getting a travelling clinic."

A reorganization meeting of Ballater U.F.A. Local, near Falher, was held on February 15th. The retiring secretary, E. Cloutier, called the meeting to order and urged the possibility of bringing the Local to life again and making it stronger than ever. Fifteen members signed Pool requisitions and two paid their dues in cash; later three more joined. Officers elected are as follows: president E. Cloutier; vice-president, O. Boisvert; secretary, H. Restall; directors, N. Verdon, J. Alexandre, B. T. May, F. Trudeau, W. Faust. "A plan of endeavor was drawn up after the sign-up," writes Mr. Bestall, "and it is hoped to make the Local a social and economic benefit to the community."

Ardenode U.F.A. Local is steadily forging ahead, reports August Jensen, secretary. "We started the year," he states, "with nine members and finished with twenty-two, and are now beginning to look like a live Local once more. During the year we had some very interesting meetings, with a number of good speakers; we also sent delegates to a number of conventions, including the Annual Convention. We handled 8 car-loads of coal, at a big saving to our members. Altogether, the last year was one of the best for some time. Much credit is due our retiring president, Ben Plesner. E. C. Chandler is president for 1930 and P. E. Larson vice-president."

Presentation of a case of table cutlery and a sum of money to Grover Lasell, who had served as secretary for eleven years, was a pleasant feature of a recent social gathering of Roros U.F.A. Local. J. Lundberg, president, made the presentation which was a complete surprise to Mr. Lasell. The first part of the evening was spent at whist, Miss Pearl Lien and Arthur Larson winning first prizes and Miss Josie Nysetvold and Frederick Svenson the consolations. "Then," writes George Leggett, "we were entertained by members of Battle

River Lutheran Choir, with songs, duets and part singing; also a song by Jack Alger and a reading by Miss Mary Murray were much enjoyed. Following the presentation, dancing was enjoyed until an early hour. It seemed that our standing coffee committee, Ole Nysetvold and J. Murray, excelled themselves."

"That instalment buying is a detriment to the social and economic life of the nation," was the subject of a debate between teams representing Salisbury and East Clover Bar U.F.A. Locals at Bremner on February 18th. R. Bailey, Frank Smeltzer and P. J. Hipkin of Salisbury Local upheld the affirmative; Fred R. McCalla, and F. T. Jackson of East Clover Bar U.F.A. and Mrs. H. D. Duncan of the U.F.W.A., spoke for the negative. The judges, A. J. Ottewell, J. Barclay and J. Munn awarded the decision to the affirmative. Mrs. R. Bailey sang two delightful solos, reports M. L. Reynolds, reporter for East Clover Bar Local. Mrs. A. J. Ottewell gave two readings, and the 125 people present indulged in community singing. Rev. J. P. Berry was chairman. A very fine lunch was served by the ladies of the Clover Bar U.F.W.A., bringing the evening to a close.

At the February 8th meeting of Stanmore U.F.A. Local, reports Mrs. R. Burton, secretary, Paul Meyer, delegate to the Annual Convention, "gave a full and interesting report, which was much enjoyed. We regret that Mr. Meyer, who has been a keen and active member for quite a few years, is leaving the district. Mr. Meyer was appointed president for the second time this season, and previous to that served two years as secretary. He will be greatly missed in the Stanmore Local. T. G. Levins was elected in his place. Mrs. P. G. Bethell, who was a member of the entertainment committee, and whose services as a vocalist have always been available on social occasions, has also left the district, and Mrs. Levins was appointed to her place on the committee. A very successful whist drive and social evening was held on January 31st, and was well attended. At next meeting we expect to have a debate by two of the younger generation, on the tractor or the horse as the unit of farm power. Amy Adams will uphold the claims of the horse and Leonard Zinger those of the tractor."

TARIFF'S BURDEN ON DAIRYING (*Manitoba Free Press*)

The farmers of Canada interested in the making of butter would best serve their interests if they had a searching enquiry made into their productive costs with a view to discovering *removable burdens imposed by the existing tariff*. If they look for them, they will find them. Instead they are following a course which, even though it may lead to some immediate apparent advantage, will encourage further extensions of our tariff policy that will offset any advantage they may receive and increase their net burden. Are the dairy farmers of Canada prepared to acquiesce in a fiscal system that will, so far as butter is concerned, bar them out permanently from the markets of the world?

"Good intentions are never a satisfactory excuse for bad policy."—Joseph H. Duncan.

Local Launches Drive for Membership

The annual meeting of Carrot Creek U.F.A. Local was postponed until February 8th, on account of weather conditions. "In the meantime," writes W. E. Irwin, secretary, "a drive for members and a better community spirit was launched. The drive resulted in obtaining 17 new members, making a total of 28, and the promise of at least 10 more at the March meeting. This will bring the membership up to about 90 per cent. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Irwin; there was a very good attendance and much enthusiasm shown. Carrot Creek is about 25 miles from Wolf Creek, where the champion wheat was grown this year by Joe Smith. Election of officers resulted as follows: president, Alex. Rae; vice-president, J. M. Pugsley; secretary, W. E. Irwin; directors, H. Bossert, Chas. F. Irwin, J. M. Pugsley, Chas. Peterson, D. P. Patten. Our motto for 1930 is 'We are doing'."

New U.F.A. Locals

Park Court U.F.A. Local has been organized near Evansburg, in the Peace River constituency. Albert Oldham is president and Matthew Young secretary.

E. Braden was the organizer of Westview U.F.A. Local near Rolla, B.C., in the Peace River constituency. G. S. Cameron and R. H. Moffat are the officers.

A. Scott, president, H. G. Richardson vice-president, and A. Learmouth secretary, are the officers of the newly organized Mount Lookout U.F.A. Local, near Puffer.

J. Fowlie, Director for Medicine Hat, organized Verna U.F.A. Local on February 15th. This Local, located near Bindloss, elected John Barnes president and Peter Spaapen secretary.

J. H. Rice, in charge of the initial meeting of Browning U.F.A. Local, was elected its first secretary, while A. House is president. This Local is in Battle River constituency, near Edgerton.

J. A. Elgin recently organized Brownvale U.F.A. Local, with sixteen paid-up members. This Local, in the Peace River constituency, elected as officers J. W. Griffin president, T. Gilchrist vice-president and Christopher Hackett secretary.

Ernest E. Braden organized Braden Villa U.F.A. Local on February 7th. This Local, located near Hythe in the Peace River constituency, elected Mr. Braden as president and Stephen W. Gilbert as secretary.

Redland U.F.A. Local was organized on February 7th, at the Redland Pool Elevator office. H. C. Barr, V. J. Dresser and Owen Kenney were elected officers. C. A. Smith gave an address on Pool matters.

Vauxhall U.F.A. Local, organized on February 15th, expect to have a membership of 100, writes J. J. Reid, the

secretary. Thirty signed the roll at the first meeting, and arrangements were made to put on a membership drive at once.

Harry J. Higgins, organizer of Blusson U.F.A. Local, near Champion, was elected president, while Walter Willies is secretary. Thirteen members signed the roll and showed "very great interest," writes Mr. Willies, who adds that "an intensive campaign for members is under way."

James Regan president, Nels Hansen vice-president, and James W. O'Neil secretary, are the officers of Winnifred U.F.A. Local, organized on February 15th. The Local will meet the first Saturday of each month, at 2 p.m., in Winnifred.

Moose Creek U.F.A. Local, in the Spirit River district, elected as their first officers Alex. Menzie president, Joe Williamson vice-president, and Henry J. Kirkness secretary. They decided to join a U.F.A. District Association to comprise the territory from Nanum to the B. C. boundary, and from the Saddle Mountains to the Peace River.

Contributions to Deficit Fund

"We feel that every U.F.A. member is responsible to a certain extent, and is therefore obligated to help pay the Central deficit off," writes Earl Johnson, secretary of Wintering Hills U.F.A. Local, enclosing a contribution of \$5. "We also feel that if every Local could contribute an equal amount, it would easily be cleared off." The same idea is expressed by Richard Airey, secretary of Westwoods Local, who forwarded \$10: "We believe it would be an easy matter for the Locals to wipe off the deficit, if each would make a contribution according to their funds." Opal-Coronado Local made a levy of 35 cents each on their members, writes C. J. Flach, secretary, "feeling that if this charge were made on the whole membership the debt would be wiped off."

The following contributions have been received:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$ 35.00
Grande Prairie U.F.A.....	10.50
Wintering Hills U.F.A.....	5.00
Floral U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Opal-Coronado U.F.A.....	3.50
Spring Valley U.F.W.A.....	10.00
Naples U.F.A.....	5.00
Griffen Creek U.F.A.....	10.00
Westwoods U.F.A.....	10.00
Nose Hills U.F.A.....	5.00
Westfield U.F.A.....	10.00
Sedgewick U.F.A.....	25.00

Total.....\$134.00

Canadian investments abroad at the end of 1928 totalled \$1,579,074,000 according to an official estimate. Of this amount \$874,626,000 is invested in the United States; \$131,915,000 in the British Isles and \$572,533,000 in other countries.

Bill to Guarantee Advances to Wheat Pool Is Moved by Premier Brownlee in Assembly

Financial Position of Pools "Even More Reassuring Than Previously Anticipated," Declares Premier in Reference to Recent Conference—Risk of Loss to Provincial Government Practically Eliminated

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, Feb. 27.—Introducing for first reading in the Legislature today his bill for "An Act to authorize the Guarantee by the Government of Alberta of Certain Advances made to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited," Premier Brownlee clearly revealed the purposes and plans of the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces which have taken joint action in respect to the wheat situation. The bill was given first reading by unanimous consent of the Assembly.

The statement sets forth the fact that margins have been already established by the sale of wheat at substantially higher prices than those at present existing and that the unsold wheat would have to be sold at considerably less than a dollar a bushel before any loss could result to the Provinces on the guarantees. "As a matter of fact," the Premier declared in addressing the Assembly, "wheat would have to sink to a level never reached on Canadian markets before the Provincial Governments would suffer any loss."

The bill provides not only for the guarantee of margins but the guarantee to the banks of any loss which might be sustained if the market should by any chance fall below the level of the fifteen per cent margin.

Mr. Brownlee's statement makes clear that the Pool has been the subject of much adverse propaganda; and also makes clear that the Premiers were assured at the Regina Conference that the Pool had been conducting its business in conformity with the principles for which it was established. As to the financial position as revealed at the recent conference, that, said the Premier, "was even more reassuring than we had previously anticipated."

"On February 5th," stated Mr. Brownlee, "it was intimated to this House that the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces had joined in agreeing to give certain guarantees to Canadian Banks to establish the marginal security which the banks require of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

"The reasons for this action were set out by Premier Bracken in the Manitoba House and subsequently by myself in this House as follows:

"1. That certain Brokerage Houses under investigation held large quantities of wheat on margin which although financed for the time being with the consent of the Attorney-General of Ontario, nevertheless might endanger a falling market.

"2. The uncertainty prevailing among the banks and in view of falling prices and the large quantity of wheat remaining in Canada to be disposed of.

"3. The consequent danger that the Pool might be obliged to sell quantities of wheat to maintain its margins with the bank, particularly at a time when prices were falling and there was substantial evidence of professional bearish influence.

Of Major Importance

"By reason of the fact that the Canadian Wheat Pools control over fifty per cent of Canadian wheat, its attitude on the market becomes a matter of major importance to all interests engaged in the sale or purchase of wheat. When one reflects that within the past week May wheat has fallen to less than \$1.08 per bushel, with cash wheat some 4c under that price as a result of lack of buying by importing countries and forced liquidation of individual holders, one can gain some appreciation of what would have happened if at some time the dominant factor, the Canadian Pool, had been forcing large sales. The result to business conditions generally throughout the

whole of Canada would have been deplorable.

"Having agreed to give the guarantee, it was considered advisable to adopt a uniform form of guarantee as well as uniform legislation and, to bring such legislation before the Legislature as soon as possible, a meeting of the Premiers of the three Provinces was arranged in Regina on Saturday last. No difficulty was encountered in settling the form of guarantee and the resulting bill will be distributed immediately after the first reading today. A few minor amendments have since been suggested to this Bill.

Not Margins Only

"I should here inform the House that it was finally decided that a guarantee establishing margins only might prove awkward to the Governments as they might be required to deposit securities should the market value fall below the fifteen per cent margin and that if the market should by any chance sink below the fifteen per cent margin, the Governments would, no doubt, have to take further action. It was therefore finally decided to simplify the agreement by guaranteeing the banks against any loss in connection with their present loans or further loans to handle the balance of this year's crop.

"The Wheat Pool officials appeared before the conference with a complete statement of their financial and sales position, computed to the day preceding the meeting.

"The financial position was even more reassuring than we had previously anticipated. As a result of the margins already established by the sale of wheat at substantially higher prices than at present existing, the unsold wheat will have to be sold at considerably less than \$1.00 per bushel before any loss can result to the Provinces on the guarantees. It will thus be seen that

at the lowest price to which wheat has so far declined the guarantee has not been endangered. As a matter of fact, wheat would have to sink to a level never reached on Canadian markets before the Provincial Governments would suffer any loss.

"As the Wheat Pool has been subjected to the most severe propaganda of an adverse nature since its inception, a word or two might not be out of place to assure the public that a very great part of this propaganda is misleading. For example, the Pool has been accused of gambling in wheat. The statements submitted showed that the Pool has conducted its business this year in accord with its established methods as approved by its membership from year to year and the public need have no alarm whatever that its position has been endangered by any improper methods.

"It has been consistently urged in this propaganda that the Pool is engaged in a huge gamble in holding back wheat from the market, and that the present situation is a struggle between importing countries and the Canadian Wheat Pool. These facts should be kept in mind:

"1. That year by year since its establishment the export sales of the Pool have been well in keeping with its proportion of handling of Canadian wheat.

"2. That its carry-over at the end of any year has been within its fair proportion of Canada's total carry-over.

"3. That for the crop year 1929-30 its handling is slightly over fifty per cent of the total crop, so that the other fifty per cent is held by other interests and yet the export sales for this year show that no larger percentage of non-pool wheat has been exported than pool wheat, so that if there is any huge gamble all holders of Canada wheat, non-pool as well as Pool, have been equally responsible, and yet the propaganda is directed only at the Wheat Pool.

Refused Price Slaughtering Competition

"The simple fact is that there was a large over-surplus of world wheat in the 1928-29 crop, and that much of this was dumped on the market at sacrifice prices, particularly from the Argentine, and that the Wheat Pool, as a matter of policy, refused to compete in these slaughter prices. *Had it done so the situation today in Canada would have been considerably worse.*

"I take it for granted the House does not expect the Government to disclose the trade position of the Pool. From the standpoint of determining the extent of risk incurred by giving the guarantee the best evidence available is that already stated; namely, that the balance of the crop will have to sell at an average of considerably less than \$1.00 per bushel.

"There remains only one other question—that is the question of security. The Sales Agency of the Pool organization is the Canadian Wheat Pool. Advances by the banks guaranteed by the Governments are advances to the Canadian Wheat Pool, and these advances are

(Continued on page 54)

"THE BOLD, BAD BANDITT"

One Commodity That Doesn't Cost Much—That Old Refrain
"Produce Cheaper"—Broomhall's Blind Eye.



By JAMES P. WATSON

There is one thing which doesn't cost much, that is, if one is giving it away. I mean to say that ADVICE is what I mean if you see what I mean. Everybody from Presidents, (capital P, please) to page (lower case) boys—is shouting that the causating factor of halting industrial activity is because an organisation known as the Wheat Pool is allegedly holding back supplies for exorbitant prices. Of course it goes without saying, if one can believe it, that the Pool is a bold bad banditt (two tees, as it makes it stronger) and a funny little man named Webb says, HE-HE, that Canada's unemployment problem can easily be traced to the Pool's so-called policy, HE-HE.

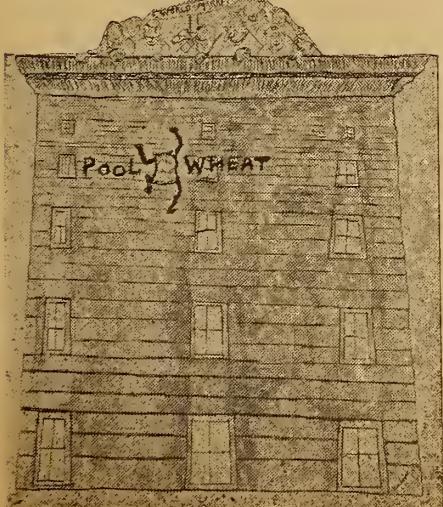
* * *

A man at Clyde, a place up north, not the one you mean, said right out in meeting that he could have sold his wheat at Clyde any time last winter if he had a mind to haul it. Why, therefore, could the Pool not sell it? Why was it necessary to hold over forty-eight million when the elevators at Clyde bought grain all through the winter? That one near floored me, and I'm a tough nut. But, you see, some people think that hauling wheat in to a local elevator is SELLING it. For that reason this is written to show that it takes more than the coyootie howling of "Sell! sell!!" to consummate the stupendous transaction known to the modern world as selling wheat.

* * *

S'funny that nobody has come along todate with a plan for compulsory buying. If some husky Canuck could hogtie Europe and cram our wheat down its capacious throat everything would be hunky dory. But things "ain't done that way no more" since Europe has grown up. This fact is noted merely to remind readers that it takes two to make a trade. Put it this way: If you felt the pangs of hunger and had only fifty cents, would you eat in the Chinks at the corner or sit in at the Ritzmore? Ye see, Europe is hardly fit to pay a big cover charge just yet awhile.

World Market



CLIMB, SPIDER, CLIMB!



That makes it easy to understand that if Argentina with peon labor, can sell fairly good hard Rosafe to Europe at pre war prices, would Europe want to pay a modern price for a Canadian type which was unfortunately forty-six per cent frozen and immature? Then Europe itself raised one billion, four hundred and thirteen million bushels of the total World production last year, which same was three billion, nine hundred and forty five million bushels.

* * *

This year, the total world production of wheat is estimated to be around three billion, four hundred and twenty million bushels. That does not include the carry-over from last year. Canada has the smallest crop since 1924, being three hundred and two million bushels, and this is one hundred and thirteen million bushels less than the average of the years 1923-1927 inclusive.

Canada's share of total production looks like a drop in the bucket at a glance. But viewed in the light of exports, which is the portion of production which has to go begging to find a market, the home market being satiated, Canada has always had the lion's share. This year the United States will have slightly more than Johnny Canuck.

Net exports by countries, stated in millions, are: Canada, 245; U.S., 256; Argentina, 137; Australia, 76; Others, 60; World, as a whole, 774. The entire world export wheat will be some one hundred and sixty-one million bushels less than last year, and will be also twelve million bushels less than the average of five years.

A representative of the London office (Dominion) made the old fashioned statement that to save the situation for the West we will have to produce cheaper. More bushels at less cost, says he. "And," pertly asks Major Strange, "What will the other world producers be doing while we are producing cheaper?" It goes without saying that intelligence is not

the perquisite of but one nation. The makers of labor saving machinery will not let the matter drop.

* * *

Adding six hundred and twenty-five million bushels carryover from last year to the world's new crop gives a total of four billion, sixty-five million bushels. This naturally leads one to ask just how much dough will deficit countries knead to supplement their own domestic and feed their citizens? Europe's king-pin guesser is Broomhall, but he's a bear. Mr. Cairns shows quite clearly that a prophet who consistently underestimates imports year after year must have at least the proverbial mole in the proverbial eye. Or at least, he resembles Lord Nelson, who found his one blind eye very useful on a certain auspicious occasion.

Broomhall's estimate for last year only missed the mark by a scant one hundred and eleven million bushels, and in years previous was short in varying degree. His estimate, therefore, of world import requirements, revised, of six hundred and ninety-six million bushels, may or may not be accepted as probable, according to whatever economic faith one is of.

Wheat Pool statisticians admit that it is much more difficult to estimate what the world will eat in a year than it is to gauge supplies. They feel fairly safe on the latter, but so many factors enter into consumption that they pause before assuming the role prophetic. Nevertheless, by a system of close figuring and logical deduction, they feel sure that world import requirements will approximate seven hundred and thirty million bushels. They assume that at the close of the year the probable carryover of the four principal exporting countries will approximate three hundred and thirty-two million bushels, of which some fifty millions will be in Canada.



Many Problems of Agriculture and Citizenship Are Discussed at U.F.A. Annual Convention

Pacific Coast Outlet for Peace River Asked—Would Stop Exportation of Liquor to United States—Fraternal Greetings from Farmer, Labor and Veterans' Organizations—Hail Insurance Discussed.

Provision of a direct outlet to the Pacific Coast for the Peace River country was urged by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. after a very brief discussion, in which the needs of that important area of the Province had been described by the mover, I. V. Macklin, of Grande Prairie and by Levi Bone of High Prairie.

The resolution was in the following terms:

Whereas, the Prime Minister of Canada promised in 1924 in Edmonton that a direct railway outlet between Peace River and the Pacific Coast would be built as soon as humanly possible, and

Whereas, the various expenditure of the Dominion, the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway on Hotels, Railway terminals, etc., shows that financially there is little if any, difficulty in the project, and

Whereas, the production of the Peace River country has increased greatly since 1924 and further, that 10,000 new homestead entries have been made there in the last two years;

Therefore be it resolved, that we urge the importance of the fulfilment in the near future of the Prime Minister's promise, on the Dominion Government and the Canadian National Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Northern Alberta Railways.

The Convention adopted a resolution asking legislation to make it an offense for any newspaper or magazine "to print crop reports or estimates other than those issued from and signed by the Department of Agriculture or Dominion Bureau of Statistics."

A resolution was adopted asking the abandonment of the proposed extension of the Buffalo National Park at Wainwright to take in the north half of Township 42, the south half of Township 43, Range 5, West 4th Meridian. It was set forth that the district referred to is largely a cattle raising and dairying community; that the matter of range is of vital importance; and that if the extension were granted, many farmers would have to abandon the business of farming and remove from the district at great expense.

Old Age Pensions

The delegates asked that applicants for Old Age Pensions who have the necessary period of Federal residence be entitled to pensions, the costs of Provincial administration being apportioned to "the various Provinces of citizenship in their rates of domicile."

In behalf of the credential committee, J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., reported that the delegate for Harvest Vale U.F.A. Local was not a member of that Local, and that consequently his credentials were not in order, as the Constitution requires that a delegate be a member of the Local which he represents.

After a motion to adopt the report had been moved and seconded, it was agreed on motion of H. G. Young that Mr. Axelson, the delegate in question, be given the floor to make whatever explanation he desired.

Mr. Axelson said that he had been

The general report of proceedings at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. is continued from our last issue. A number of features of the Convention remain to be dealt with in our next issue.

devoting more time to the development of the U.F.A. movement than many others. He had been away for a time from his own Local, Bray Lake, speaking in the interests of the Association, and this Local having elected a delegate while he was on tour, Harvest Vale had nominated him to represent them. He recalled a circumstance of three years ago when he said he had been accused of not being a delegate from his own Local and suggested that this indicated a certain attitude towards himself.

Mr. Johansen protested against certain words used by Mr. Axelson which expressed suspicion.

A delegate contended that as Mr. Axelson had been elected by the Harvest Vale Local he should be allowed to sit in, for this occasion, as though he had been a delegate. The chairman declared that this would be contrary to the Constitution, and therefore the motion could not be accepted. It was then moved that he be given the same privileges on the floor as the members of Parliament. Mr. P. E. Birtwistle, delegate from Bray Lake Local, which Mr. Axelson had formerly represented, remarked that what had been done had no doubt been done in good faith, and that it was unfortunate that Harvest Vale, with Mr. Axelson excluded, would have no representative.

Mr. Young pointed out that when the unconstitutionality of Mr. Axelson's appointment was called to their attention, the credentials committee could not report otherwise than they did.

The resolution was lost.

Liquor Shipments to U. S.

Considerable discussion took place on a resolution, which the Convention adopted, asking the Federal Government to "take such steps as are necessary to stop the shipment of liquor to the U.S.A., the importation of which is unlawful under U. S. laws."

One of the delegates objected, stating that he felt it to be the duty of the United States to enforce their own laws, "I don't want to pay taxes to enforce the laws of another country," he declared. J. Higginbotham of Lone Butte also opposed the resolution, while Lloyd Brown remarked that to stop clearances would stop the shipments.

Mr. Johansen remarked that all the United States wanted was that we should do what we could to help them by lawful action.

The Convention adopted the following, submitted by Namaka U.F.A. District Association:

Resolved, that the Government amend the Act making it illegal for any person outside the local option area to be present on the poll premises, take part or otherwise influence the result on day the vote is taken.

A resolution which asked that the Federal Government through the national transport system "establish cheap rates during the quiet traffic season, making a flat rate from points in Western Canada to points of landing in England, such rate not to exceed one hundred dollars return, with further provision for children," was lost.

Joseph Nolte thought if the word "Europe" were substituted for England, the resolution would be more fair, as the U.F.A. believed in equal rights for all. It was pointed out that cheap rates to England only, would mean a saving of a large part of the fare to any part of Europe.

The Convention also rejected a resolution asking the Provincial Government to add one mill to the supplementary revenue tax, and from this maintain, under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, indigents, tubercular patients, neglected children and widowed mothers. Hon. R. G. Reid pointed out that this would mean higher costs of administration, as the municipal authorities had information which the Government could only obtain at considerable expense.

Greetings from Ontario.

At Thursday's session a telegram of greeting was read from the United Farmers of Ontario, expressing wishes for a successful convention.

The Provincial Government was asked to provide that as telephone poles "are erected in future they be placed within one foot of the fence line."

Fraternal Delegates

Five fraternal delegates addressed the Convention on Thursday evening, following an address on Co-operation by Mr. Simmons, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale.

Speaking in behalf of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Mrs. Pearl Johnston, President of the Women's Section, stated that she had gained many valuable ideas while attending the Alberta Convention. The Saskatchewan farmers had much in common with those of Alberta, and the Saskatchewan organization was just as surely working for the success of the Wheat Pool. One difference between the two Provinces was that there was no Farmers' Government in Saskatchewan, whereas in Alberta there was a most successful one. Mrs. Johnston reviewed the various activities of the Saskatchewan organization. She urged that all units of the farmers' movement should work for the abolition of cadet training, the elimination of the causes of war, and place "the love of human beings of other countries besides our own above color, creed and race, and strive toward the attainment of an international Brotherhood of Peace."

J. E. Armishaw, Secretary of the United Farmers of Canada, British Columbia Section, desired in behalf of the "baby member" of the confraternity of farmers' organizations to extend good wishes to the parent body for continued prosperity and success. The opponents of the

(Continued on page 52)

THE OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

First Woman Senator—Program for the Session—Consolidation of Grain Act—Radio Broadcasting.



By G. G. COOTE, M.P.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Yesterday, the fourth session of the present Parliament was opened with all the pomp and splendor which official Ottawa seems to love so well. The passing of the years does not seem to alter the traditional formula which is followed in the Senate, where the Governor-General comes to deliver the Speech from the Throne. Yet yesterday was a memorable day for the Senate—when Mrs. Norman Wilson was introduced and took her seat as the first woman Senator in Canada.

The Proceedings in the House of Commons were very brief. Eight new members were introduced, but there is no change in the numerical strength of the different parties as a result of these changes.

Tribute was paid by the Prime Minister, the Hon. R. B. Bennett and Robert Gardiner, M.P., to the late Hon. J. A. Robb, former Minister of Finance, and to the late G. D. Morin, who represented the constituency of Bagot in the last session.

The members of the Commons were summoned to the Senate shortly after three o'clock to hear the Speech from the Throne, read by His Excellency the Governor-General. Answering this summons the Commoners only get as far as the Bar of the Senate, which is at the opposite end of the chamber from His Excellency, so that only a few of them can hear what is in the speech, if they do get in. However, after their return to the Commons chamber the Speaker stated, that to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of the speech which was then read.

Legislation Proposed

In so far as it refers to legislation the speech is rather indefinite. It suggests legislation respecting the several railway properties formerly privately owned and now embraced in the Canadian National Railway system. Although not definitely stated, it is presumed this bill will provide for re-capitalization of the financial structure and the merging of a hundred separate companies into one corporation. There will also be legislation to make more adequate provision for the needs of the veterans of the Great War and their dependents, and amendments to the Elections Act, the Bankruptcy Act and the Criminal Code. There is no indication of the nature of these amendments.

A bill will be introduced to consolidate the Canada Grain Act. This consolidation was recommended in the report of the Agricultural Committee last year.

Reference is made to the signing of agreements with the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta with respect to the transfer of their natural resources, and it is stated these agreements will be submitted to Parliament for approval. Parliament will also be asked to approve an agreement made with the Province of British Columbia for return to the Province of lands known as the Railway Belt and Peace River Block.

The speech states that at the last meeting of the League of Nations, the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court providing for the submission of justiciable disputes to Arbitration, was signed by Canada's representa-

tives and Parliament will be asked to approve this action.

Attention is drawn to the reports of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, and the Royal Commission, headed by E. W. Beatty, which investigated the question of salaries paid to professional and technical employees of the Government.

Radio Broadcasting.

The report of the Radio Commission has already been published and recommends publicly owned broadcasting stations. It is generally anticipated that the Government will introduce legislation based on this report.

The report of the Beatty Commission has not yet been published, so it is impossible to forecast just what action may result from the work of this Committee.

We are advised that the Hudson Bay Railway has been completed, although it is not indicated when the terminals will be ready for use.

The Welland Ship Canal is nearing completion, and upper lake grain carriers will soon be able to reach Lake Ontario and upper St. Lawrence ports.

The list of subjects covered in the Speech from the Throne will take a good deal of time to dispose of. In addition, there are many other controversial subjects sure to come up for discussion such as immigration, unemployment, and that hardy annual the customs tariff. The prevailing opinion is there will be a fairly long and arduous session—probably lasting till the first of July.

There is some talk of an election this year. The announcement in the "Speech" that an Imperial Economic Conference would be held in London in the

early autumn, would seem to indicate that the Government were not at the moment contemplating the holding of an election this year. It may come this year, and again it may not. The writer would hesitate to make any prediction in that regard, remembering as was stated in a local paper yesterday, "In the last analysis, political expediency, more than constitutional necessity, is always the governing influence in the momentous move of dissolution."

Election Speculations

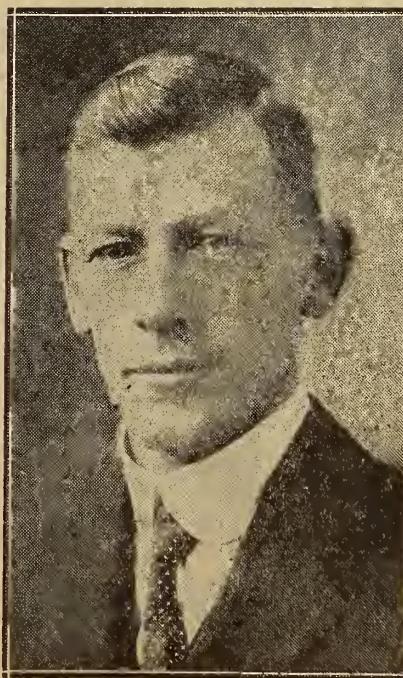
Since Mr. Coote's article was written, Premier King is reported to have stated, in reply to a question from the opposition on February 24th, that an election had not been considered, but that it was quite possible that the people would have an opportunity before long to pass upon the work of the Government; that the Government would not stay in power until the last day, nor hesitate to consult the people if necessary, and that such consultation would not necessarily be because of the act of any other country, but because of development in this Parliament.

Speculation as to the probability of an early election is stated to be general among the Members at Ottawa.

MOUNTING COST OF ARMAMENTS

(*New York Nation*)

That was an extraordinary speech which Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made on February 9th, especially directed to the American and Canadian radio audiences listening to him on that Sunday afternoon. After pointing out that the United States spends more for armaments than any other great power—\$879,000,000 annually—and Great Britain \$175,000,000 more than in 1913, before the successful war to end war, he stressed the fact that, with the exception of Germany, every other great power is spending more than before the war, with a total expenditure for armaments of \$4,500,000,000 a year. Already, he declared, Great Britain has spent some \$50,000,000,000 on its part in that colossal tragedy without counting the loss of the productive power of the men killed and of those who were for four years withdrawn from industry. At the present rate, he said, it will take 140 years to liquidate the British war debt. Today England must raise for debt purposes \$5,000,000 every day, \$200,000 every hour, \$3,000 every minute." He added that "it takes the whole-time labor of 2,000,000 workers year in and year out to pay the annual cost of our debt burden." Add to this the present cost of armaments and pensions, and Great Britain has to provide \$5,000 a minute for war purposes. Three-quarters of its taxes are spent in paying for past wars and preparing for future wars.



G. G. COOTE, M.P.

"The inferiority complex is like wealth. It would be a blessing if the right people had it."—*Publishers' Syndicate*.

SIDE LIGHTS FROM THE PRESS GALLERY

Consoling Urbanity of Mr. Speaker—And a Decapitated Speech—Mr. Shaw's Arithmetical Indiscretion—Mr. Duggan and the Poor Widow



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY
The U.F.A. Staff Correspondent

Mr. Speaker cannot be seen from the Press Gallery unless one rises indecorously to one's feet and crane's one's neck over the desk to look downward. Such exhibitions of curiosity are not to be risked very often on the part of such dignified people as the representatives of the press. Occasionally, however, one is made aware that the possessor of the sonorous voice which issues from the throne-like seat beneath the Gallery is something more than part of the legislative machinery of the Assembly—an automaton who utters, "Is the House agreed?" or at other times, "I believe the Noes have it." There is always, of course, the fact that Speaker George N. Johnston, fulfilling the courtesies of office in spirit as well as in letter, provides an audience for the nervous member, who, lacking confidence in his powers of speech and personal magnetism, must focus his attention on some one place to avoid confusion. At times when many desks are empty, or the rustle of papers is heard from all quarters of the Chamber, the Member for Such and Such a Constituency must find it helpful to look into a kindly and interested face and to be apparently making an impression on at least one brain.

There are, moreover, the dramatic incidents. On Wednesday, February 12th, for instance, at the close of an afternoon on the supplementary revenue tax and the resolution asking for monthly financial statements in the *Alberta Gazette*, the members, no doubt exhilarated by a peppery discussion, started to leave their seats before the Sergeant-at-Arms had reached the mace. "Order! Order!" said Mr. Speaker; and the chamber was still while the symbol of authority swayed and glittered on the shoulder of the Sergeant on its way to the door. A buzz of conversation and laughter followed the exult of the maintainers of traditions which would have done credit to the close of a fashionable pink tea.

One wonders what would have happened if the members had left the chamber before Mr. Speaker!

* * *

There was an occasion, on Monday, February 25th, when the Assembly rose unexpectedly from Committee of Supply at the close of the evening session. When Deputy Speaker McKeen turned his back upon the Assembly to face the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms was temporarily absent from the Chamber. The emblem of authority was reposing humbly on its rest, partially invisible at the end of the table of the House. Motion for adjournment was made, and adjournment ordered before the situation was realized. It looked for a moment like a ritualistic deadlock. Meanwhile, however, the Sergeant had appeared, and acting as with one mind, perhaps on the impulse to flee trouble, mace bearer and Mr. Speaker alike moved towards the door. The mace was lifted from its inferior position, transferred to the soldierly shoulder without going through the necessary intervening stage, and carried before the Speaker to those shades of obscurity in Mr. Speaker's ante-chamber where it causes no embarrassment.

The observer may, nay must, smile at these survivals of past regal pomp and

glory; but the never failing respect of the Assembly, and the immediate obedience of its members to the word of Mr. Speaker, are worthy of emulation in any deliberative body. It is not tradition alone, however, that inspires such respect and exacts such obedience; the proof has been given many times that the office is held by a man who knows his work, thinks quickly, acts with decisiveness and is unfailingly impartial.

* * *

The Labor member for Edmonton, C. L. Gibbs, used the figure of the guillotine the other day to describe the manner in which on occasion the Government by the introduction of an amendment "striking out all the words after 'Whereas' in the first line," effectively kills some man embodied in a "motion other than Government motions." No guillotine ever fell with much more effect on a speaker than that which fell upon the luckless neck of one of the senior members of the Assembly on Wednesday, February 26th. Mr. Parkyn was the victim; and the voice of Mr. Speaker the knife.

The senior Labor member for Calgary was speaking to his motion that the Assembly urge upon the Dominion that all matters pertaining to immigration be placed under the Department of Labor. He had spoken at some length of the way in which land had been taken away from the common people in centuries past. He was possibly about to show in conclusion that land was again being used as a means of exploitation by great corporations and financial magnates without regard to social results. He was telling the story of the reaching out of the British people to the fringes of the earth, when the guillotine fell. Mr. Speaker requested that the member address himself to the resolution.

Without doubt many members were genuinely sorry to see that the blow had completely decapitated Mr. Parkyn's argument. He could not go on. Notwithstanding the Premier's attempt to make it possible for the Labor member to proceed, Mr. Parkyn submitted to the stroke and subsided. It was left to Mr. Gibbs, who had used the guillotine illustration, to galvanize the decapitated argument into life and voice the conclusions which he felt were about to be reached. Doubtless Mr. Speaker felt that the forty minute rule having been removed the rules of debate must prevail, and that members who have their own philosophy and ways of approaching social problems should not travel too far in their journey towards an end.

* * *

Echoes of meetings held during the year in many parts of the Province are heard in the Legislature. Here is a case. Hon. O. L. McPherson was a guest, it seems, of the Calgary Board of Trade some months ago. The House Leader of the Liberal party, J. T. Shaw, was a speaker on that occasion. In connection with ex-Mayor Webster's resolution to have public accounts presented in summary in the monthly issues of the *Alberta Gazette*, Mr. Shaw strove to make the impression that the members of the Legislature were denied opportunity to make

intelligent criticism. Mr. McPherson gave evidence that he had retained a very definite impression of that occasion. The opportunity to get back at Mr. Shaw is before him.

The Liberal leader had evidently made a speech to the Calgary people which was to say the least not quite non-partisan. In fact, suggested the Minister of Public Works, if the Liberal leader was at any time going to make a more partisan speech, he, Mr. McPherson, would very much like to be present.

The Minister of Public Works draws a picture for the Assembly. Here to the business men of Calgary the Liberal leader is discounting the declaration of a budget surplus which has just been announced through the press. He tells them that included in that surplus is the sum of money paid for the Lacombe and North Western Railway. He also ventures to predict that there will be a surplus in the year then current, but that the surplus will be larger, in fact over five million dollars because it will contain the first installment paid to the Province for the northern railways.

Government members especially were greatly amused at Mr. McPherson's home thrust. What use the publishing of monthly summaries when so eminent a politician made such palpable blunders with the complete accounts for the year already in his hands?

* * *

Mr. Duggan was waxing eloquent the other day about the necessity for some relief of the heavily burdened taxpayer. Surely the Premier was not suggesting that the burden should first be lifted from that class which could afford automobiles? What about the taxpayer who paid supplementary revenue? One of the other members for Edmonton arose. Had the former mayor of Edmonton any idea upon whom the supplementary revenue tax bore most heavily? Who would receive the greatest relief in the event of its being abolished? Mr. Duggan spoke feelingly about the owner of the small city lot, some widow perchance! Hon. Perren Baker asked how much was the tax upon such a lot. Was it not about two dollars? Mr. Gibbs wondered if big land holding corporations were not rather the beneficiaries Mr. Duggan had in mind. Mr. Duggan stuck to his guns. He would make no discrimination. Had it not been for the Hudson's Bay Company the city of Edmonton would have been in a bad way in 1921. Yes! countered Mr. Gibbs, and had it not been for that same company the city of Edmonton would not have been spread over miles and miles of land. Thus, behind a screen of banter, the battle of the social interests goes on.

* * *

Have we a foreshadowing of the line of attack to be taken at the next election by the opponents of the Government? Does the opposition intend to try to scare the people into the belief that we are running hopelessly into debt as a Province? Is the ground being prepared for an appeal to the people's self interest? The word "increase" is on the lips of the critic very frequently. First there is the attempt to abolish or diminish the sup-

(Continued on page 54)

Problems of Taxation, Agricultural Estimates Discussed by Assembly

Motion to Abolish Supplementary Revenue Tax Defeated—Children of Ex-Soldiers May Be Given Financial Aid in Acquiring Secondary Education

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

Would Abolish or Cut Supplementary

Webster Motion Brings Amendment to Defer Action Pending Resources Settlement

EDMONTON, Feb. 11.—Ex-Mayor Webster, of Calgary, mooted by some as the successor to J. T. Shaw in the leadership of the Liberal Party in Alberta, was much to the fore this afternoon, when the Legislature dealt with two motions offered by him, one to abolish or reduce the supplementary revenue tax, the other to have a synopsis of the public accounts printed each month in the Alberta Gazette. The first proposal drew the fire of the Provincial Treasurer and W. H. Shield, U.F.A., and was supported by J. T. Shaw. The second was attacked vigorously by the Premier himself.

In his advocacy of the abolition or substantial reduction of the supplementary revenue tax, Mr. Webster was at his best, putting forward his proposals in serious vein, devoid of that atmosphere of recrimination which so often vitiates parliamentary debate. He was advancing this proposal because the Treasurer had for a number of years in succession declared, and he saw no reason to doubt, that the present buoyancy in revenue would continue. Mr. Webster believed that the only way in which a surplus could be made to mean anything to the taxpayer was by a reduction of taxation. He stated that this particular tax was in the nature of a war measure and could, he felt, now be abolished. He gave figures to back his contention that the abolition of the tax would be a greater relief to the rural taxpayer per capita than to the taxpayer of the cities.

NOT A WAR MEASURE, STATES TREASURER

Provincial Treasurer Reid in reply drew attention to the fact that tax reduction was always acceptable and always desired. The Tory Committee on Taxation, while advising changing the name of the tax, had held it advisable to continue it. The tax was no war measure. It was, as its name showed, a tax to supplement the revenues of the Province. It was a simple question as to whether or no the administration could or could not get along better without it.

The struggle with deficits had been very trying for many years, and he felt that there was only one sane way to look at this question: to take a long range view. If a short view had been taken the Government would have raised the tax to four mills to help get rid of those deficits. Mr. Reid was strongly of the opinion that it would be an unwise policy to follow the fluctuations of each year in adjusting taxation and believed that an average over a considerable period should be taken.

Reference had been made by Mr. Webster to the fact that Manitoba had ceased to levy a supplementary revenue

In addition to the general report of the activities of the Legislature which commences on this page, a full account of the budget debate, and reports of one or two other features of the work of the session, since our last issue, are given in separate articles elsewhere in this issue.

tax. Conditions were different in that Province, where much responsibility had been passed on to the municipalities. Manitoba also had its land tax, its municipal commissioner's levy and many other forms of tax which did not prevail in Alberta. In Saskatchewan land taxes netted the Province about \$1,800,000 a year, a per capita yield of \$2.22. In Manitoba the per capita was \$2.35 on taxes directly levied; while the per capita yield in Alberta was only \$1.95.

In summing up, Mr. Reid said he did not believe it wise either to reduce the tax or wipe it out. The transfer of the natural resources would provide a wider taxation basis and he was against any change in present methods till that transfer was in effect and the new basis undertaken. He moved the following amendment, seconded by Hon. George Hoadley:

"That this motion be amended by striking out all the words after the word 'whereas' in the first line and substituting the following:

"The substantial surplus for the year ending March 31st, 1929, was largely offset by the increased program of expenditure contained in the estimates of the last session approved by all sections of this Assembly, including provision for Old Age Pensions, increased expenditures for Highways, and enlarged services at the various institutions;

"Whereas a sound policy of public finance cannot be based on the results of a single year but only on the average of a number of years and it is uncertain to what extent revenues may be depreciated as a result of crop conditions; and

"Whereas it is uncertain as yet to what extent revenues will accrue to the Province from the administration of our Natural Resources over and above the cost of such administration;

"Now therefore this Assembly is of the opinion that consideration of a reduction in the supplementary revenue tax should be deferred until it is more clearly ascertained what revenues will be available to the Province from the administration of the Natural Resources and as a result of economic conditions."

J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, supported Mr. Webster and opposed the amendment. There was an estimated increase of \$1,900,000; the Province was prosperous; there was no pessimism expressed in the estimates of expenditure. Why not afford some relief to the taxpayers, many of whom were not so prosperous? The amount of the tax, some \$1,200,000, would mean about \$10.00 to each taxpayer. The Federal Government, finding

taxes buoyant, had given relief immediately, despite a very large indebtedness. The Tory Tax Committee had reported in February, 1928, in favor of changing the name of the tax and applying it to special purposes. He, Mr. Shaw, did not agree with taking the long view as advocated by the Treasurer. Taxes could be adjusted from year to year to meet requirements.

SHIELD QUOTES FORMER TREASURER AS AUTHORITY

W. H. Shield, U.F.A., Macleod, in rising to meet the arguments of Messrs. Webster and Shaw, referred to budget speeches of Hon. C. R. Mitchell, of the former Liberal administration, who had declared that the supplementary tax had not been imposed as a war measure. Expenditure, Mr. Shield pointed out, was still increasing. The Province was still paying interest on borrowed monies for which there was no asset to show. There were many people in the Province who held that land should be the only source of taxation; others held that taxation should be based on income only. With the transfer of the natural resources, perhaps new bases would be worked out. The tax measure now being attacked was practically the only tax applied to land only.

Mr. Shield, in conclusion, reminded the Liberal speakers that there had been a reduction of taxation amounting to \$845,520 since 1920. The administration of that day had a coal tax which brought in \$1,126,452, a sum practically equal to the supplementary revenue receipts, which was not now available.

Tax Motion Lost in First Division

Labor and U.F.A. Vote Together—Premier on Government Financing

EDMONTON, Feb. 12.—Resuming the debate on the supplementary revenue tax on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. White gave voice to the point of view of the Labor section of the Assembly, and was supported in so doing by C. L. Gibbs and R. H. Parkyn. The Conservative leader, D. M. Duggan, supported the Liberals in the resolution and had the backing of his lieutenant C. Y. Weaver. The Government counter attack was opened by Hon. George Hoadley, continued by A. Matheson, Vegreville, and concluded by a vigorous onslaught by Premier Brownlee on the position set up by the opposition groups. When the smoke of battle had cleared, the first division of the session, called for by Mr. Webster, showed the Government victorious by a count of forty-six to nine, Labor standing solidly with the Government along with Hector Lang, the one lone member of the two old parties who did so. Three Government members were absent, also the former leader of the Conservative group, A. A.

McGillivray, who has not yet appeared in the Chamber.

ENLARGED RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. White drew attention to the fact that Government responsibilities and activities were being enlarged almost everywhere. So far as the Labor party in Alberta was concerned, it was intended that this should be the case. He was of the opinion that the basis of revenue should be enlarged, not restricted. Many were convinced that not enough revenue was derived, for instance, from the inheritance tax or from the wild lands tax. The supplementary revenue tax was the one remaining effort to raise taxation on land values exclusive of improvements. More and not less money was needed for the social services, such as health and education, mothers' allowances, etc.

In support of the resolution, Mr. Duggan contended that the amendment was an evasion of the question. He held that the prosperity enjoyed by the Province was not being enjoyed by the people in many sections. Some were having a hard battle and ought to be granted such measure of relief from taxation as the abolition of this tax would afford. He endorsed the statement made by Mr. Webster that the relief would be greater to the rural taxpayer than to those of the cities. Supplementing the arguments of the Labor leader, C. L. Gibbs, Lab., Edmonton, contended that the prosperity mentioned by other speakers did not find its way down to the masses of the people. The rank and file were being exploited and society should organize the essential services so that in those particulars at least they could escape from exploitation.

PROSPERITY WHICH DOES NOT REACH MASSES

Speaking as one interested in civic government, Mr. Gibbs contended that the cities would like to do their own tax reducing, and wished the Government to assume a larger rather than a smaller share of social burdens. He held that the Government was too timid in dealing with large corporations. To impose a more rigorous land tax for instance would force a company such as the Hudson's Bay Co. to make available at reasonable prices the million acres of land they still held.

Labor intended in Britain (and the party he represented in Alberta were of the same mind), to build a new social order by appropriating the surplus. He declared that the Dominion Government was making itself popular with a certain class of citizens instead of coming to the aid of the towns and municipalities.

Reminding the mover of the resolution that he had attacked the Government for years because it could not balance the budget, R. H. Parkyn, Lab., Calgary, thought it was unreasonable of Mr. Webster to now accuse the Government of doing wrong by having a surplus. As Mayor of Calgary, Mr. Webster had been acclaimed as a financial wizard, fit almost to be British Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he had balanced the budget of that city. He believed that Messrs. Webster and Duggan were the voices of Boards of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

The Labor group were not worrying over the surplus, but were anxious that the money should be spent wisely and well.

Mr. Weaver appealed to the back benchers on the Government side for an unbiased judgment of this matter. There was a big surplus, the Province was no longer encumbered by the ownership of

the northern railways; there was an estimated surplus of nearly two million dollars. He believed that the taxpayer should have consideration. To balance the Labor assumption that the abolition of the tax would help the capitalist he contended that it would help to relieve unemployment.

STEWART AND MITCHELL AGAINST WEBSTER

Quoting from records of 1918 statements of the then Premier Stewart and Treasurer Mitchell, Hon. George Hoadley produced evidence in contradiction of the statement of Mr. Webster that the supplementary revenue tax was in any sense a war measure. People were less able to pay taxes in the years 1919 to 1921 than they were today, but the administration of that day did not abolish this tax. In the meantime there had been a great extension of public services and much withdrawal of financial assistance on the part of the Dominion Government. The Dominion had withdrawn support for agricultural and technical education. The Province now had to bear the whole burden of road construction and maintenance. Assistance to agriculture such as was contemplated by the Pure Bred Sires Act was all a charge on the Province. *What estimated expenditure would the sponsors of this resolution erase from the budget?* Many services which he as Minister of Agriculture and Health would like to give to the people had to be omitted for want of money. He thought that the justification for the tax was greater today than ever.

A. M. Matheson, U.F.A., reminded the leader of the Conservative group that he had frequently advocated greater expenditure for roads, bridges, mental hospitals, sanatorium accommodation, etc. Where was the money to be obtained if taxes were reduced? As for the contention that the abolition of the tax would bring greater relief to the rural taxpayer than the urban, the average tax per quarter section was only around \$4.00. This was very little compared with the \$80.00 or \$90.00 which the farmer had to pay to keep up the meagre educational facilities of the rural school. If those who sought to abolish this tax were willing to place a large increase on improvements perhaps he would agree.

PREMIER ON MUTUALLY CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS

It was remarked by many that seldom, if ever, has the Premier been heard to greater advantage in an extemporeaneous speech than in the speech with which he closed up this debate. Reduction of taxation and increase of expenditure could not go hand in hand. The absurdity of these annual and mutually contradictory demands was surely obvious. He challenged Mr. Duggan. Let him take away the \$1,100,000 raised by the tax from the estimated surplus and what was left? \$800,000. Then increase the expenditure by the amount of nearly one and a half millions, as he had advocated, what would be the result? "There is an increase in revenue estimates it is true," said the Premier, "but there is also an increase in estimated expenditure. This is inevitable. We cannot stand still. Let Mr. Duggan take the estimates and tell us where to commence cutting down." At this point L. A. Giroux interrogated the Premier as to the time of the next election. "I will tell you sometime," said the Premier. "When?" "You may not have to wait very long."

Continuing, Mr. Brownlee stated emphatically that it was not his policy or that of his Ministers to run the affairs

of the Province on a year to year basis as suggested by Mr. Shaw. There was a serious possibility that revenues would not continue buoyant and expenditures were continually increasing; e.g., roads, hospitals, etc. Ottawa realized more revenue than all the Provinces put together, and the sources of revenue of the Dominion responded more readily to the rising curve of prosperity in the economic life of the people. He hoped that in the administration of the Natural Resources the Government would be able to show a surplus; but he was of the opinion that a reduction of auto license fees would be more appreciated than the abolition or reduction of the supplementary revenue tax. The Government was so conducting the affairs of the Province that if a period of hard years lay ahead the finances of the Province would be sound.

In conclusion he rebuked the implications of "steam roller" tactics, lack of open-mindedness, fettered back-benchers, etc. He and his followers claimed the right to examine any question with an open mind and come to conclusions having in view the best interests of the Province.

The division with the results noted followed.

The debate on the budget, which took place on February 12th, 13th and 14th, and feature articles on the proceedings of Feb. 17th, 18th and 19th are printed elsewhere.

Assembly Deals With Agricultural Vote

Work of Department Reviewed in Detail When Estimates Considered

EDMONTON, Feb. 20.—Coming to grips with the task of approving the estimates of expenditure of the Provincial Treasurer for the coming fiscal year, the Assembly, on Thursday, February 20th, resolved itself into Committee of Supply and tackled the details of financial provision for the Department of Agriculture. It was made evident from the beginning that the Liberal group had taken to heart the section of the speech of Premier Brownlee during the Budget debate in which he gave answer to their criticism of mounting costs of Government by declaring that the cost of administration is now less than it was in 1921, notwithstanding the growth and development that has taken place. Mr. Shaw pressed the attack on almost every vote; but found in Hon. George Hoadley an old campaigner who is thoroughly skilled in the art of defence and can put in a deadly counter thrust when the occasion comes.

Mr. Shaw drew attention to the increase in the number of stenographers in the general office of the Department. There were now eighteen as against ten in 1921. Mr. Hoadley replied that the greater activity of the Department necessitated the increase.

Mr. Shaw held that the figures in connection with agricultural societies were not favorable to the Government, to which Mr. Hoadley replied that there were now fewer fairs and better. In reply to Mr. Andrews, of Sedgewick, Mr. Hoadley stated that he believed the small fairs still had their place in the North of the Province; but that it was sound policy to concentrate effort on larger fairs. There had been cases where smaller fairs would offer as much as

(Continued on page 44)

Historic Measure Which Will Transfer Resources to Control of Alberta Given Second Reading

Premier Describes Implications of Bill Which Makes Provincial Government Custodian of Immensely Wealthy Heritage of People of Alberta—Bill to Be Held in Committee Until Near Close of Session

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

Clearly recognizing that they were making history in an unusual and unique sense, the Legislators dealt with the second reading of Bill Number 14, "A Bill to Provide for the Return of the Natural Resources to the Province of Alberta," at the afternoon sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday, February 18th and 19th. No voice of serious criticism was raised with respect to the provisions of the act. Some two or three clauses received a little critical attention; but the bill was passed into committee on Wednesday afternoon and the Assembly received the assurance of the Premier that it would be held in committee till towards the close of the session to enable a thorough examination and discussion of all its provisions.

Apart from the feeling exhibited by many speakers that the situation was pregnant with immense possibilities for the people of Alberta, a feeling which had been given fine expression by Premier Brownlee when introducing the bill for first reading on Monday the 10th, the chief interest of the debate centered around the attempt of the leader of the Conservative party, D. M. Duggan, to prove that his party had always stood for the return of the resources to the Provinces, and the equally earnest efforts of the Liberal leader J. T. Shaw to prove that such was not the case.

The following members of the Assembly took part in the debate: Col. C. Y. Weaver, Cons., Edmonton; J. T. Shaw, Lib.; A. Matheson, U.F.A., Vegreville; Hon. George Hoadley; D. M. Duggan, Cons.; Geo. W. Smith, U.F.A., Red Deer; and Premier Brownlee. The members of the Legislature regardless of party were warm in their praise of the Premier for his excellent conduct of the negotiations leading to the agreement.

With a brief statement to the effect that, in the event of it being decided, in the negotiations now taking place between the Province of Saskatchewan and the Dominion Government, that the rights of that Province extended back beyond 1905, without doubt the Province of Alberta would also participate in the advantages secured by such a decision, the Premier moved the second reading of the Bill.

Col. Weaver, while paying his tribute to the fact that a great success had been attained, stated his conviction that Alberta's did extend back to before 1905. He argued that the area then established as the Province of Alberta was a part of the Dominion of Canada, whose people were given rights of representation first as citizens of the area known as Ruperts Land and later under the British North America Act as part of the North West Territories, having their representatives at Ottawa before 1905. He held that Alberta had been part of the Confederation since 1870, and was entitled to compensation for natural resources alienated between then and 1905. He was glad to note the at least tacit recognition of that fact in the setting up of the Commission of three. Mr. Weaver also spoke briefly of the necessity of defending the rights of Indians as to hunting and fishing in the Dominion park reserves within the Province.

The Liberal leader, J. T. Shaw, opened his remarks by expressing satisfaction at the completion of the negotiations and

at the splendid terms granted. He praised the efforts of Mr. Brownlee and his colleagues; but at the same time wished to remind the assembly that much credit was due to the attitude of Premier Mackenzie King and his administration, a fact which had been duly and generously recognized by Premier Brownlee. He denied, however, that the Conservative party had any share of credit in the matter. After 1905 they had loudly proclaimed they were going to vindicate the rights of the Province in its natural resources; but the Hon. R. B. Bennett had sat in the House from 1911 to 1914 without opening his mouth on the question. He had been remarkably and eloquently silent.

Mr. Shaw ventured the suggestion that Premier Brownlee had not altogether overlooked the political possibilities of the situation. He had drawn attention, when introducing the bill, to the conditions which might have been accepted and contrasted them with the terms actually received. As a matter of fact he, Mr. Shaw, was of the opinion that the consummation of such an agreement was not to be altogether attributed to any Government, it was rather due to a change of attitude towards the West on the part of the people of the East. He maintained, in view of the fact that Saskatchewan was still engaged in negotiation, that the matter was not yet settled. There must be a parity as between the Provinces.

CONTROL OF PARK RESERVES

The Liberal leader was gratified, he said, that the Dominion Government had retained control of the park reserves. He was of the opinion that the areas should be reduced from time to time and handed over to the Province. In any case there should be no commercial exploitation. In conclusion, he disapproved of the selection of ex-Mayor Osborne as the Alberta representative on the Commission. Mr. Osborne was a very estimable gentleman and a good business man. He had been mayor of Calgary for many years. He was, in fact, a personal friend of his; but he doubted his having the qualities necessary for this particular important post. Mr. Shaw closed his speech by giving his endorsement to the Bill.

Mr. Matheson congratulated the Premier on his tact and patience in bringing the negotiations to consummation. He also wished to give full credit to the Premier of Canada. He had some doubts as to the wisdom of handing over such large areas, though mountainous in nature, to Dominion Government control.

He had some doubts also as to the effect of Clause XII which gave the Indians absolute right to hunt and fish for food at all seasons of the year on unoccupied crown lands. In conclusion he advocated taking drastic steps to ensure proper development of the oil resources of the Province.

Hon. George Hoadley spoke briefly to the effect that the Indian was not the most to be feared in the destruction of game. It was the white man who had destroyed the buffalo; and it was the white man whose depredations on the game and fish of the mountain park areas would have to be curtailed.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER DEFENDS PARTY RECORD

Resuming the debate on Wednesday afternoon, D. M. Duggan dealt with the allegations of the Liberal leader that the Conservative party had been negligent or indifferent in this question. He read extracts from speeches showing that Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. R. B. Bennett had all been favorable to the return of the resources to the Province. He read also a letter from Premier Mackenzie King to Hon. Herbert Greenfield, when the latter was Premier of Alberta, suggesting that sums claimed for alienation of resources should be wiped out and a fresh start made. As a matter of fact, he contended, the matter had been held in abeyance till the approach of a Dominion election; and were it not for the years of pressure of public opinion and the peculiar political situation at Ottawa it was quite possible that the Province would not be receiving the resources at the present time.

With respect to the provisions regarding schools, Mr. Duggan said he was prepared to leave the clause as it stands. It took little effort on the part of public men to stir up religious and racial strife; and he thought it a matter for congratulation that there was a minimum of distrust in Canada today between the religious and racial groups.

Mr. Duggan gave emphasis to the view expressed by his colleague, Col. Weaver, on the previous day with respect to the rights of the Province in the resources. He held that the Federal Government should follow the example of the Imperial Government. The Federal Government had no right to enjoy the revenues which properly belonged to the Province. He contended that the people resident in these areas had always been owners of the public domain, but had been awaiting legislation to grant them title. He then went on to deal with the revenues of the Dominion from the resources, giving figures to show that there had been a loss sustained by the Dominion in their operation of some \$11,000,000 since 1905.

Premier Brownlee challenged the figures and said that the statement of revenues quoted differed some six or seven million dollars from those issued by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Duggan agreed with the Premier that the loss sustained had been largely if not wholly due to the operation of the Dominion Parks. In conclusion, Mr. Duggan made reference to Mr. Osborne

Perhaps the appointee of the Province was a good man for the conduct of some big business enterprise; but on this commission he was of the opinion that no less a person than the Chief Justice of the Province was needed.

The Premier wondered in what way this work called especially for legally trained minds. Mr. Duggan, in answer, thought that the Province should at least have the same type of brains on the commission as the Dominion. He believed that on the whole a very good deal had been made and he would not submit any amendment.

Congratulating the Premier, avowing his belief that Ottawa had been very fair, and expressing amusement at the attempts of the Conservatives to claim credit for their advocacy, George W. Smith, U.F.A., was the next speaker. He recalled a meeting at Red Deer addressed by Hon. R. L. Borden, who had dilated with feeling on the iniquity of the Laurier administration in robbing the Prairie Provinces of their resources. If placed in power, one of his first acts, he had promised, would be to right this wrong. All he had done was to stand pat.

POWER "THE KEY TO THE FUTURE"

The member for Red Deer then proceeded to deal with the question of power development. Here was the great problem before this Government. Lloyd George had called power "The key to the future." President Hoover had said that it was the greatest magic of modern times, and that the nation able to utilize the maximum of electrical power would dominate the future. Mr. Smith believed that the water powers of Alberta should be developed in the interests of the people. In Ontario and Quebec with the development of electrical power had come a new industrial era, a great extension of the home markets, in fact a revolution of the social and economic order. The power developed there was equivalent to the use of twenty million tons of coal each year.

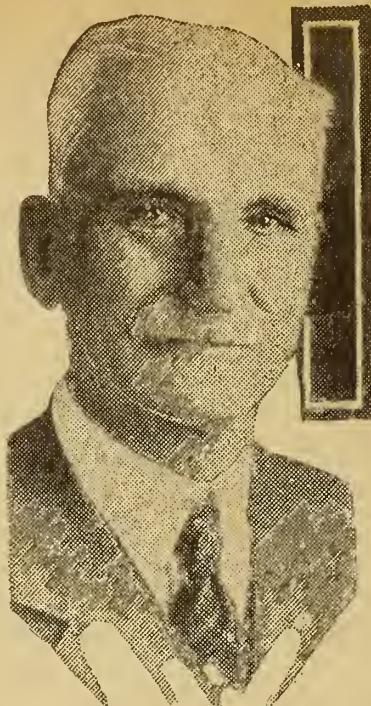
In conclusion, Mr. Smith drew attention to the difference between the average price per kilowatt hour in the United States and that in Ontario, seven and a half cents as against 1.85 cents. This, said he, was the difference between private ownership and public ownership. There was danger of certain interests obtaining a stranglehold on the power development and utilities of the Province. There was no time like the present to step in and preserve the benefits to be obtained on behalf of the people.

PREMIER CLOSES DEBATE

Premier Brownlee, in closing the debate, expressed his appreciation of the spirit of the discussion. There had been little criticism. Dealing with that of Clause Twelve he said that the rights of Indians were properly safeguarded. Then, too, the agreement provided for amendment from time to time as required. This first agreement must be ratified by the Imperial Parliament, but clause Twenty-four provided that further adjustment if necessary could be made by the Dominion and Provincial Governments without reference to the Mother of Parliaments.

With respect to the Dominion parks within the Province, the Premier thought that in nothing were we more fortunate as a Province than in this. Society was recognizing more and more the need of playgrounds. Alberta would presently be to North America as Switzerland is to

SUPPORTS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP



G. W. SMITH, M.L.A.

Europe. As far as the administration of those areas was concerned, it would be readily conceded, he thought, that dual control involving the possibility of the Provincial Government marring the beauty of the park with commercial development while the Federal Government was spending millions in making it a place of beauty, was inconceivable. He believed that if a big deposit of valuable mineral was discovered in the park areas public opinion would force development. If the amount involved were only small the loss to the Province would be more than offset by the economic value of parks to the Province. He reminded the Assembly that financial problems between the Dominion and the Provinces were never fully settled. Other occasions would arise. Speaking of the forest reserves, he stated that fire protection was the serious item of expense.

The Premier then dealt with the objections of the opposition to the appointment of Mr. Osborne. The Commission was not going into the details of claims that might be involved from 1905. There were over four million files in the Department on these matters. They would act as a board of referees. Though he was himself a lawyer he had not that exalted opinion of lawyers and judges to think that in such a case they were any better than a man of good sound business judgment. He believed the chairman to be impartial. Mr. Bowman was a good business man and Mr. Osborne had had much experience in administration of affairs. He had fair judgment, intelligence and determination.

With respect to the figures and allegations of the individual quoted by Mr. Duggan, this man had published five full pages of allegations against the Dominion Government in the Ottawa papers and no one had paid any attention. The Premier then moved the Second Reading and the bill was passed into the Committee of the whole.

When the bill was introduced into committee Mr. Shaw took the opportunity to reply to Mr. Duggan's defence of Hon. R. B. Bennett. He stated that the

only reference that Mr. Duggan had been able to find which supported the contention that Mr. Bennett had advocated the return of the resources had been a speech made in February 1914, by Senator Buchanan of Lethbridge, who had on that occasion said that Mr. Bennett had declared in a speech in Calgary that unless Mr. Borden gave attention to the Natural Resources question he would resign his seat. The fact was that Mr. Bennett had not raised his voice in the House of Commons from 1911 to 1914. He had talked of the volume of advertising and of Boy Scouts but had spoken no word of Alberta's natural resources.

In the consideration of the bill which followed the Premier stated that the Provincial Government would try to consolidate the services of the administration; and insofar as it was necessary to add to the present staff would do so without regard to political party affiliations.

RUSSIA BUYS COMBINES

Several score American engineers and foremen have recently been engaged to work for Soviet industrial and agricultural organizations, according to an announcement of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York. Twenty-three mechanics engaged by the Zernotrest (State Grain Trust) to instruct Soviet workers in the use of combines and heavy tractors left for the Soviet Union last month, while twenty-six more instructors are expected to sail shortly.

The forty-nine farm machinery instructors and supervisors engaged by the Zernotrest under two-year contracts were retained on the recommendations of the Caterpillar Tractor Company and the International Harvester Company. Apart from instructing Soviet workers, they will also supervise the actual operation of American agricultural equipment on the state farms. The Amtorg Trading Corporation purchased over 1,500 combines for importation into the Soviet Union several weeks ago, whereas practically no combines have been used in the Soviet Union up to the present time. The agricultural machinery purchases of Amtorg last year totalled \$30,000,000, tractors constituting the main item.

A number of other Soviet industrial organizations have engineers, foremen and supervisors for work in their enterprises. The agricultural machine-building industry, which is expanding very rapidly and has under construction plants which together with existing factories are scheduled to attain by 1933 an output nearly fifteen times as great as the pre-war, will employ it is stated, a number of American engineers. The Tractor Plant Construction Bureau has put in requests for over a hundred men and the metallurgical industry will employ two score American engineers.

NIGHT WINDS IN THE ROCKIES

The night wind from the mountain tops is a meteorological phenomenon found among high mountains and noticeable in many places in Waterton Lakes national park in the Province of Alberta. Warm air rises from the valleys during the heat of the day but at sunset a cool current of air from the peaks rushes downwards, bringing with it the scents of pines and larches and, it may be, of the flowers of some alpine meadow two thousand feet above. This downward current is frequently noticeable at Cameron falls, at the base of Sofa mountain and in many other places in the park.

Provincial Budget Carries Without Division After Three Days' Debate

Premier in Extemporaneous Speech Deals With Opposition Criticism—How Costs of Administration Have Been Reduced in Important Departments While Responsibilities Have Grown

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

After having taken up the whole time of the Legislature for three afternoons and one evening sitting, about ten hours in all, the debate of the budget brought down by the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid, came to a close about 10:45 p.m., on Monday, February 17th. Sixteen took part, the subjects ranging all the way from an intricate discussion in terms of millions of dollars of the capital debt and revenue and expenditures, through scores of subjects to the ownership of escaped foxes. Members used the time-honored privilege of any British parliament, following the precedent established in the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster centuries ago, in the days when the king's ministers, needing money to finance affairs of state, had to take cognizance of the grievances and demands of the tax-paying barons and burghers. So it is that many of the high lights of such a debate as this seem to have no relation to financial matters.

Consistent with tradition and practice, the leaders of the opposition parties attempted to prove extravagance, concealment of the actual state of affairs by a misuse of figures, and a disregard of the interests of the taxpayer. Messrs. J. T. Shaw and D. M. Duggan, leaders of the traditional groups, were aided in their attacks on the Government by George Webster, the lone Liberal of Calgary's five representatives in the Assembly. Labor does not attack the Government on financial policy—so long, as their leader Fred White of Calgary said on another occasion, as the money spent is well spent. They seek rather an extension of Government activity into the realm of social services than a curtailment.

They took no part in this debate.

To the support of the Treasurer in his financial policy there rallied as usual Premier Brownlee, Minister of Public Works O. L. McPherson, and W. H. Shields of Macleod, other Ministers and members confining themselves to general criticism. The other Ministers making contribution to the debate were Hon. George Hoadley and Hon. Perren Baker, along with six U.F.A. members: Messrs. Connor, Andrews, Walker, Forster, Proudfoot and McKeen. W. W. Prevey, Lib. of Edmonton was the only other Opposition member to venture into the arena.

BROWNLEE'S SPEECH OUTSTANDING FEATURE

Without doubt the outstanding feature of the debate was Premier Brownlee's extemporaneous address. For well over an hour on Monday afternoon, he dealt blow after blow at the criticisms which had been directed earlier in same sitting by D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, and on the previous Thursday by Liberal leader J. T. Shaw. The Premier dealt with many matters, some of which had been raised by his own followers. The present wheat situation, immigration, the Canadian Farm Loans Board, the Lethbridge Northern and the Hon. Herbert Greenfield's London Office all claimed a share of his attention. It was on matters strictly pertaining to the budget, however, that he gathered up the forces of his logic and with thrusts here and blows there battered down the defences of his opponents. Though it was obvious that the speech was delivered without notes, he had the figures marshalled and his supporters had an exhilarating time while he brought them forward from every department of Government activity to show that the contentions of the opposition were untenable.

That the readers of *The U.F.A.* may gather into one mental picture the whole

of the debate, the story, which of necessity was spread over many columns of four days' issues of the daily press is here presented continuously, though very much condensed on account of space limits.

SHAW COMPLAINS OF MOUNTING DEBT

The debate which had been adjourned by J. T. Shaw after the presentation of the budget by Hon. R. G. Reid on Tuesday afternoon, was resumed by the Liberal leader on Thursday. Mr. Shaw opened by voicing the complaint that argument must of necessity be in the field of estimate rather than fact on account of the fiscal year ending on March 31st last. He was alarmed at the increase of public debt. The accounts showed the sum to be about \$95,000,000, an increase of some \$2,000,000 over the previous year. To this should be added \$7,000,000 on account of the A. & G. W. bonds, making a total now well in excess of the \$100,000,000 mark. Referring to members of the former Legislatures present, he remarked that great advances in this particular, at least, had been made. "We are thus," said he, "translated from the reign of King Arthur to that of King John." The total, he ventured to say, would be \$107,000,000 in 1931. He hoped, perhaps vainly, that some people would realize the meaning of this big debt. Not only was the public debt increasing, but the Government proposed to take \$17,000,000 from the people in taxes this year, an increase of \$2,000,000 over last year. Last year each individual had been required to pay \$23.83; this year the sum would be \$27.00; this meant instead of \$119.15 the sum of \$135.00 from each taxpayer. Add to this the amount of municipal and Dominion taxes and the burden would be great. It was a wonder, he declared, that the people so readily responded.

Mr. Shaw stated that he was not so pessimistic as had been the member for Innisfail, who, he thought, had strayed a little from the truth, especially in advocating protection for farmers, but he, Mr. Shaw, was seriously concerned about the burdens the farmer was being called upon to bear. He maintained that while the amount of taxes was being increased, the increases were not being placed where needed; and were to be found where there might have been economy. He instanced the University, and Public Health. The Attorney General's Department might have saved \$175,000 if the offer of the Dominion Government to take over the policing of the Province had been accepted. The speaker claimed that the estimated revenue for the Department of Public Works from gasoline tax and auto licenses, totalling \$4,436,000 was underestimated, and held that a large proportion or all of this money ought to be spent on roads. Mr. Lymburn interjected the question as to whether Mr. Shaw would advocate that the profits of the Liquor Control Branch should be devoted to building better facilities for drinking.

In conclusion Mr. Shaw remarked that the Government had refused to reduce the amount of the supplementary revenue tax, he would therefore move an amendment to the effect that auto licenses be substantially reduced for the year 1930-31. The amendment was as follows:

Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Groulx:

That all the words after the word "that" be struck out and the following be substituted therefor:

"Whereas the financial statements presented indicate rapidly expanding revenues; and

"Whereas existing conditions clearly indicate the urgent necessity and demand for a substantial reduction in Provincial taxation:

"Therefore, this Assembly is of the opinion that a reduction should be made in the license fees payable by automobile owners, such reduction to be made effective in the fiscal year 1930-31."

PEOPLE GETTING DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR

"Taxes" said the Hon. Perren Baker, entering the debate, "are not to be regarded as something wrung by a more or less oppressive ruler from a reluctant subject." That attitude was proper perhaps in the days when taxation meant money spent in foreign wars or keeping up a luxurious establishment. This was a free country, in which the representatives of the people were following the instructions of the people, paying for the things which they the people desired and needed; and they were getting dollar for dollar. Some of the arguments advanced by the opposition reminded him of the strategy of the young man who in the days of the ancient Hebrews stood at the gate of the city and repeated to the discouraged people who entered and left, "Would that I were king; for I would lighten your

burdens." Mr. Baker characterized such an attitude as mischievous.

"I speak in praise of taxes," said Mr. Baker. "These institutions for which we are paying exist for the good of the people. We must have jails and asylums, etc." The educational system, the university and other social services must have money, said he; though every expenditure was a cause for concern. The facts were that twenty years from now people would be dying of tuberculosis because this generation had been unable to take care of all its T.B. patients. In conclusion, Mr. Baker agreed with the suggestion of Mr. Lymburn with regard to Mr. Shaw's argument about the injustice of using gasoline tax and automobile license fees for purposes other than roads. Not only would it seem logic that liquor revenues should be devoted to the special needs of those who drink the beer, etc., but in the same way the income taxes should be earmarked for the benefit of those contributing.

SHAW CHALLENGED TO CITE ITEMS

At this point Mr. Lymburn asked Mr. Shaw what particular expenditure he would strike out of the estimates, to which Mr. Shaw replied that he would strike off no particular item but would prune down the cost of administration through all the services.

Resuming the debate on Friday afternoon, Hon. George Hoadley made clear the position of the Government with regard to the amendment. It was virtually an attempt to produce a vote of non-confidence. Though the members might be in favor of a reduction of auto license fees, they would be unable to vote for it if they believed in the continuance in office of the Government. The passing of the amendment would mean failure to vote supply to His Majesty, without which the Government could not carry on.

Mr. Shaw: "What about the Moore-Love resolution?"

Mr. Hoadley: "That provides that the Government shall only accept defeat by a direct vote of non-confidence. This amendment amounts to the same thing, covered up. It is the purpose of the resolution that matters, not the verbal content."

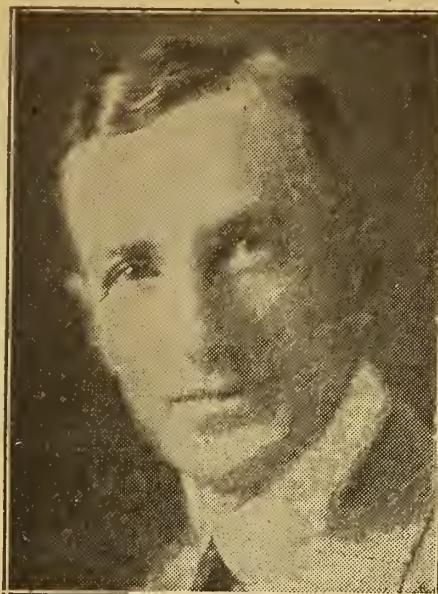
Upon the amendment being put there was a strong "No" vote; but three Liberals demanded a record with the result that five Liberals were alone in support of the amendment. Mr. Lang was paired with Nelson Smith, U.F.A., of Olds, while all the Labor and Conservative members present voted with the Government, a total of forty-two.

CONNOR IS WITTY AND EFFECTIVE

Space forbids reporting at length the speech of M. J. Connor, U.F.A., Warner, who next rose to his feet; though for sheer entertainment mixed with sound reasoning and vigorous blows at opponents it stands in a class to itself so far this session.

First of all he drew attention to the remarkable resurgence of Southern Alberta. As a matter of fact the South had never failed. Steady development had been taking place even in hard times. This year again there had been an abundant return, the figures for the Lethbridge Division of the C. P. R. amounting to 36,398,000 bushels of grain. After complimenting the Minister of Public Works on his highway policy, and making some suggestions as to snow removal and road marking, Mr. Connor went on to deal with oil development, which, he said, was proceeding in a very

DISCUSSES TAXATION



HON. PERREN BAKER

haphazard way. He thought that now, having secured the control of natural resources, the Government should introduce stricter control. He was reminded when thinking of the conditions in the oil fields of the statement of Mark Twain that a mine was "a hole in the ground surrounded by liars." He pleaded for the farmer whose land was in the line of oil development. He should have some recompense. In Montana the land owner possessed "the whole works from the sky down to China."

The member next dealt with the subject of immigration. He was opposed to bringing in more farmers. There was no market for wool, nor for eggs, and no money in wheat. He would have the Province "sit tight on the lid." In the production of wheat farmers must realize that they were in competition with countries where the standard of living was low. They must cut down overhead. The Member for Warner lives near several Hutterite colonies. Referring to these as Mennonites he told of their ability to produce and of their peculiar ways and their unwillingness to become Canadians. One hundred and sixty-five of them had recently entered his neighborhood from the States in what looked like two cattle cars. He was emphatically of the opinion that the remaining lands of the West should be retained for Canadian boys and girls.

Dealing further with the position of the farmer, Mr. Connor said that he would tell a little of his own experience, remarking to the great amusement of the House that "He who toots not his own horn, verily his horn shall not be tooted." He had had no more sense than to listen to his banker. He had bought more land and his venture there had failed. He had listened to further advice and had milked cows and fed hogs to little or no purpose. He had been advised to economize. He had tried to follow that advice also. Other men had followed similar advice; then the war had come and they had been told to go to war. Some had come back and had virtually been told to go to where there was no need of coal. As for himself, he had told his wife that if ever she shipped a can of cream he would leave her.

Nearing the end of his forty minutes, Mr. Connor directed his attention to Lawrence Peterson of Taber who had spoken some days before while Mr. Connor was away. He declared that he had never been opposed to irrigation but was opposed to people undertaking irrigation schemes and then asking Government assistance. Mr. Peterson had just explained that the press report had misquoted him and the Member for Warner had launched on a vigorous reply when the voice of Mr. Speaker cut short his attack, much to the disappointment of the members who were thoroughly enjoying themselves. This incident served to bring about the revoking of the forty minute rule some days later.

ANDREWS CHALLENGES SOME OF SHAW'S FIGURES

A. G. Andrews, U.F.A., Sedgewick, took exception to some of the figures given by Mr. Shaw, showing on the one hand that grants to schools had been increased and on the other that there was an actual decrease in the University estimates if such items as health, clinical and laboratory services were deducted. He also reminded Mr. Shaw that the capital debt was increasing because the Province was building for the future; and generations to come could and should help to pay for these things.

Proceeding to deal with farming problems, Mr. Andrews spoke of rapid mechanization, necessity and possibility of mixed farming, development of home markets, the remarkable growth of the poultry industry, etc. He told of the successes of the Killam Co-operative, where, as well as at Sedgewick, a splendidly organized community kill had been conducted. Killam had shipped a car of poultry which had realized 36 cents a pound f.o.b. Killam. In conclusion, he pleaded for more and better agricultural societies, road extension through the eastern sections of the Province, and expressed his opposition to indiscriminate or assisted immigration.

WORK AND NECESSITIES OF SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

A fine resume of the work and necessities

OPPOSES ASSISTED IMMIGRATION



A. G. ANDREWS, M.L.A.

ties of the schools of agriculture of the Province was given by Gordon Walker, U.F.A., Claresholm. At a net cost of \$158,399, four schools were being conducted with a total enrollment of 550. Since the schools were first opened in 1913, there had been an enrollment of 6,098 students.

Citing comparative figures for the four schools, Mr. Walker gave reasons for the greater attendance at Olds and Vermilion. There was a greater population from which to draw in the northern sections. These two schools had dormitory facilities making the school life more attractive, and they also had the third year course for diploma students. He believed that the northern schools were taxed to capacity if not beyond, while Claresholm and Raymond were operating below capacity. There was a great future before all these schools. To the end that they might all be made more efficient he would suggest: first, the zoning of the Province, students being encouraged to go the school in their own zone; second, that the third year work should be placed in the southern schools, thus making more room for the regular students in the north and making greater use of the accommodation in the south; third, that the two southern schools should be operated with particular regard to the type of farming in their respective districts, irrigation at Raymond and the use of big machinery at Claresholm.

In conclusion Mr. Walker spoke briefly of the need of at least small dormitories in the southern schools and gave praise to the staff of all the schools. He thought that salaries should be on a definite schedule basis according to the length of service and type of work. He explained in answer to a question from Mr. Lang, that the third year of which he had spoken was to assist students who had secured the regular diploma to secure university matriculation.

WAY CRITICS COULD SHOW SINCERITY

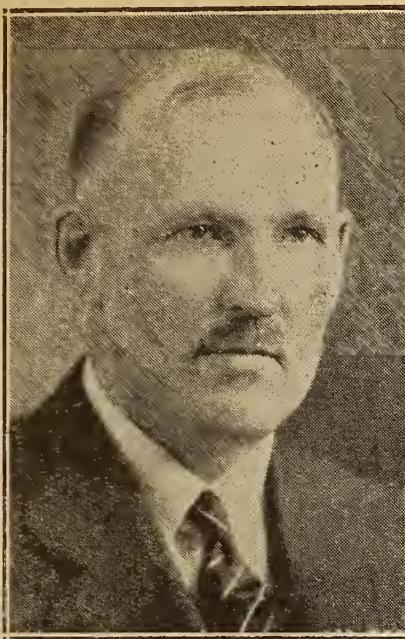
Contributing as usual much sound reasoning to the debate, W. H. Shield, U.F.A. Macleod, dealt at some length with figures used by Mr. Shaw. He reminded critics of the Government on the score of the increase of public debt that the increase was unavoidable. It was controlled by

SPEAKER IN DEBATE



GORDON WALKER, M.L.A.

DISCUSSES LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN



W. H. SHIELD, M.L.A.

the votes for capital expenditure of previous years. If they were sincere in their profession of alarm, let them vote against capital expenditures when they came to the consideration of capital estimates.

Mr. Shield then proceeded to make a special contribution to the knowledge of the Assembly with a review of the situation on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project. This, said he, bade fair to be the most expensive of all the undertakings guaranteed by the Government of Alberta with the exception of the Northern Railways. Alberta was not alone in having an irrigation problem. It was a national issue in the United States. It had been decided there that the head works of irrigation projects should be a charge upon the Federal Treasury; and an investigation was being undertaken to show the proportion with which the towns and cities contiguous to a project shared in the benefits conferred. "Go east, west, north or south," said he, "from the city of Lethbridge, and you could think yourself in old Ontario." There had been a wonderful increase of the productive powers of the district, for instance in alfalfa, sugar beets, livestock, etc. The whole country was beneficiary and it was not just to make the farmers on the project pay for it all.

The Member spoke of the rapidity with which the project had been settled since the Colonization Act. He regretted to say, however, that 220 of the settlers brought had left. The district was again fully settled, however. He found that 194 names had been on the tax enforcement list, the number having been reduced to 66, no doubt at great hardship to many. 338 settlers had not paid the levy of \$3.25 per acre of 1929. Next year the rate would be over \$4.25. He wondered what would happen. The Taber project had a flat rate of \$2.60 per acre and considered that sufficiently high. He advocated the plan used by the C.P.R. and the Canada Land and Irrigation companies on their projects; making a soil survey and selling land and water under the one contract. Settlers would then be able to realize their equity in the

event of leaving the project; otherwise they were deterred from making improvements. This was one thing very necessary to restore the morale of the people. He urged permissive legislation at this session. Only the Government could absorb the loss involved in this scheme.

A committee of the settlers had undertaken a financial survey of the people on the project and had found that the land rates which had been paid had been met at the expense of other creditors. Much money had been earned away from home outside the project. Mr. Shields concluded by saying that four-fifths of the Lethbridge Northern was as good land as any other irrigation project in the country.

FORSTER ATTACKS FARM LOANS BOARD

A new note was injected into the debate when Gordon Forster U.F.A., Handhills, launched an attack upon the Federal Farm Loans Board. He was speaking for an area of the Province lying east of Hanna and Drumheller, only a small part of which was in his own constituency, which had been settled in the years 1908 to 1910. It had been well settled by men who had gone there to raise wheat. Difficult years had come and they had been compelled to take out loans. Some had made good. He ventured to say that those who had remained were on the whole better off financially than any similar group in the Province. Many of them desired, however, to place themselves in a better position and to do so had approached the Farm Loan Board, but had been given no consideration. The Board appeared to be picking off the best class of loans and discriminating against certain sections in the same manner as the mortgage companies. He found no warrant for such discrimination in the Federal Act.

The Provincial Board were agents for the Central Board. He read the regulation providing for the dismissal of the Board and suggested that the Provincial Board might have the courage to give consideration to all applications on their merits and see if the Central Board would "fire" them for their courage. He believed that applicants from these areas

(Continued on page 40)

SPEAKER IN DEBATE



G. A. FORSTER, M.L.A.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

British Millers and Canadian Wheat

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

These reports of a spontaneous outburst of popular indignation in Great Britain and the continent against the Wheat Pool because it is holding up the price of wheat and thereby increasing the price of the people's bread are to be taken with more than the usual allowance of salt. There indeed appears to be something in the nature of a boycott, but it is directed not only against the Wheat Pool, but against all owners and holders of Canadian wheat; and it has not proceeded from the aroused indignation of the public, but has been carefully organized by the milling trust. Nor is it the purpose of this combination to get cheaper bread for the people of Great Britain; it is to put more money in the pockets of the trust at the expense of the wheat growers of Canada on the one hand and of the buyers of bread on the other hand. The grain merchant of the old type who built up the reservoirs of wheat supplies in Great Britain from which the millers drew their supplies is about extinct; so far as he still functions it is, in effect, as a buyer for the milling trust. The trust controls 80 per cent of the milling output in Great Britain; add to it the co-operative which is probably quite willing to work with it when it is a case of trimming the overseas wheat grower, and there is nearly 100 per cent control. If there is a measure of controlled selling on this side of the big pond in the interest (as it is hoped) of the men who grow the wheat, there is also controlled buying on the other side in the interest of big aggregations of capital. It is this fact that perhaps makes some form of controlled selling necessary in the interests of the producer.

* * *

From a book just off the press, "The Bread of Britain," by A. H. Hurst, we learn how fortunate the British millers have been this season and how unfortunate everybody has been who has been doing business with them. Buying from hand to mouth in order to take full advantage of the market, everything played into their hands. Says the writer:

"Millers were able to cover their urgent requirements because of early matured home crops. This gave them a breathing space and rendered the millers independent of the foreign stocks of wheat that were moving towards Europe. Eleventh-hour propitious rains in the Argentine and Australia gave promise of average crops. The Canadian yields were also better than expected. The depression on the London Stock Exchange, as well as the continental houses, shook the confidence of commodity holders generally. The repercussion of the Wall Street debacle was the last straw.

"The milling combines are now grinding the victims' corn (that is, wheat), British growers are facing starvation prices, but have the people benefitted? The following comparison speaks for itself:

"From July 15th to August 15th, 1929, the average price of good red mill-

ing wheat (Liverpool) was 10s. 3½d. per cental, whereas from October 15th to November 15th, 1929, it dropped to an average of 8s 11½d. (authority Broomhall), a decline of about 13 per cent. During this decline, bread in London was marked down only one farthing per 4-lb. loaf, a reduction of under 3 per cent.

"To-day (November, 1929) unusually favorable weather, a weak tactical position, aggravated by stringent money markets and stock exchange panics, brought about this apparent glut and low prices."

* * *

Thus there was (and still is) a glut of supplies and starvation prices for wheat in the British markets; yet the milling trust of Great Britain and all their satellites, agents, claqueurs and scribblers cry out with anguish in their voices that the heartless, grasping, avaricious farmers of Western Canada through their selling agents are grinding the faces of the British poor by "holding up" the price of wheat. They are enraged because to this glut was not added the Canadian crop of high-grade wheat. In that event the "starvation" prices at which they have been purchasing supplies would have dropped to the lowest levels in 40 years; and as they would have held their prices of flour to the highest levels made possible by their monopoly, they would have made a record killing. Deprived of this by the prudential policies followed by the handlers of Canadian grain there is no limit to their wrath and their desire for revenge. This is the reason for the boycott. This is the explanation of the cowardly device of inducing British bakers to announce by placard that they are not using Canadian wheat. We recommend this manifestation of malice, greed and mendacity to Lord Beaverbrook; and beg to ask him if this is a sample of the spirit of friendship and brotherly co-operation out of which he intends to fashion an empire devoted to the mutual and profitable interchange of trade.

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HITTING BENEATH THE BELT.

Our correspondence columns, says the *Winnipeg Free Press*, of February 12th, bear testimony to the feeling that will be excited in this country by the news, now unhappily authenticated, that there is an organized publicity campaign in Great Britain against Canadian wheat. We say this is authenticated because it is impossible to believe that the flood of testimony to this effect which has been pouring into this country during the past six weeks is baseless. There appears to be quite substantial evidence that there has been a somewhat systematic effort to excite feeling among the people of Great Britain against holders of Canadian wheat by representations that they are withholding supplies in the hope of extorting unduly high prices. The placards to which reference has been made and about which denials centre are, if they exist—and there is a good deal of evidence that they have been employed

to some considerable extent—of course mere incidents in the campaign. The indignation now being voiced is natural and proper; and free expression of it is quite in order notwithstanding the heart-palpitations of timid souls who think Canada ought to take this treatment lying down.

Since there is bound to be a discussion, it is well that the grounds upon which it is proper to carry it on should be defined. No objection can be taken to the refusal of the British buyers to buy Canadian wheat. Where and how they buy their wheat and how much they pay for it is their own business, of course. If Canadian wheat prices seem too high to them and there is other wheat available, they will naturally buy other wheat. If this were all that there is to the situation nothing would be said about it.

* * *

But what is very clear is that the British millers were not content to buy the cheaper wheat from Argentina, supply their customers with it and say nothing about it. They have no grievance against the growers, owners and handlers of Canadian wheat. The wheat-grower of Canada has the same right to decline to sell his wheat at a price which he thinks too low as the British miller has to refuse to pay a price which he thinks too high. The owners of Canadian wheat have been exercising this right, but they have not been objecting, so far as we have noted, to the exercise by the British millers of the same right of determining upon the course which seems most profitable.

But the British buyers have not been content to accept the situation as it has been determined by the operation of the laws of trade. They have wanted Canadian wheat; they have not been willing to pay the price which the owners of the wheat think it worth; they regard this refusal to sell as a grievance; and in revenge they have been trying to prejudice the bread-buyers of Great Britain against Canadian wheat by unscrupulous propaganda.

The purpose of the drive is quite unmistakable. It has been entered upon in the hope that it will be the proverbial last straw that will force the holders of the Canadian wheat to sell at the "starvation prices" which prevail in England at this time. This term "starvation prices," to which some of our correspondents have taken objection, was taken by the *Free Press* from the book, "The Bread of Britain," just published, the writer of which, A. H. Hurst, has long been identified with the grain trade of Great Britain. From these "starvation prices" nobody in Great Britain benefits except the millers and the bakers, between whom there is doubtless an understanding; the price of bread, thanks to trust control, has been kept at high level all through this period of low wheat prices. If these tactics should prove successful, the advantage will not be passed on to the British public.

* * *

Canadian wheat-growers will have to submit themselves to the realities of the wheat situation as they are revealed by time. Any charge against them of trying to hold the buyers to ransom by the

exaction of famine prices is absurd in view of the prices prevailing in the world markets for months past. They have, in this exercise of their right, kept their product off a weak and falling market in the belief that this was a temporary and unreal situation which would right itself in time, enabling them to get prices which in any case will not more than cover costs of production. If they are right, developments will justify their judgment; if they are wrong, they will pay the penalty, and this they will doubtless do in a sportsmanlike and uncomplaining manner.

There has been no occasion for bad feeling or recrimination in the whole business. If these features have developed it has been entirely due to "bear" tactics employed by Old Country

buyers which have been outside the well-defined rules of the game.

As for threats of reprisals by Canadians against other British goods, they are to be deprecated and discouraged. It is perhaps permissible to point out possibilities in this direction in order to show up the dangerous nature of the warfare now being carried on against Canadian wheat in Great Britain; but we should think it very deplorable if any attempt were made to give practical effect to this sentiment. Trade with Great Britain should be encouraged in every possible way. Not the least of the objections to these unfortunate developments is that they may have an effect in slowing down a promising movement for widening our trade relations with Great Britain, which is now gaining headway.

Propaganda in Great Britain

By FRANK K. HEALING, Morningside, Alberta.

I was born, as you may say, in the Corn (grain) Trade in England. My grandfather, my great uncles and my father and his brothers, 70 years ago. My grandfather's picture in oils is on the walls (or it was) of the Grain Exchange, Brunswick Street, Liverpool, England, and this painting was copied from the original which I still have and which was touched up by a cousin in 1840. This firm of Healing Bros., as I remember it, was one of the biggest grain firms in Liverpool, and, in those days, set the grade of wheat from the different ship-loads of SOFT grain from India, etc., etc. I remember my father going over the River Mersey to Birkenhead and renting all the dock warehouses he could, to store American and Canada "Hard" grain, until such time as they could dispose of the "Soft" grain, and they already owned and rented grain warehouses in Liverpool. My aim in writing thus is to give an idea of what is going on now in England, which is the poisonous advertising which is being displayed against Canadian grain.

The thousands of grain merchants and brokers who principally depend on their business for their livelihood, are not going to be put clean out of business without an effort, you can bet your life on that! I went to school with Edward and Joseph Broomhall; both are a little older than I am but not much. I used to know hundreds whose fathers were in the Grain Trade, and so it goes on for generations. Now, these humans have been and always will be educated to take all that they can out of the grain consigned to them. Nobody can begin to tell me that these grain gamblers are going to give in without a struggle, and a life-and-death struggle at that. In days gone by persons were told to mind their own business, and yet, as soon as the FARMER minds his OWN business, he is boycotted and doesn't understand "his own" business, he is informed. And, again, we must remember, these merchants and brokers are looked up to. They are mostly members in high standing in the political world, the industries are dominated by them, what they say goes, and their opinion is sought on most occasions.

I am a farmer and proud of the privilege gained through my U.F.A. organization, sane education, and my object is, and always will be, to pass on what I have learned to others not yet lucky enough to learn to use their own brains, but who

use so-called education in the exact opposite way to which one would think.

To-night Southam's News was broadcast, in which suggestions were made that the Federal Government take over the farmers' wheat on the ground that it is a national commodity. Now if the farmers' hard wheat must be administered by the Federal Government, what is to stop the Federal Government from administering the bankers' soft money? We could do without the money, but not without the food.

A. L. Acton, Ashmont:—I might say that I fully approve of the board holding the wheat for a fair price, also that all others seem of the same mind around here.

Mayor James M. Douglas, of Edmonton, is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. His farm is located eight miles south of Strathcona, where Mr. Douglas delivers his wheat to the Pool at Ellerslie.

A Well-Wisher Bowell:—We heard your address from Calgary over the air on Wednesday evening, the 15th, and we would like your instructive addresses continued as at present. There is sufficient "music in the air."

NEWS & VIEWS

H. L. Taggart, Olds.—We have had perfect satisfaction and real service in all our dealings with the Pool Elevator at Olds. My hope is that Canadian Wheat Pool will finally win out in its endeavor to secure a better price for the 1930 crop.

J. Seibert, St. Albert—You no doubt wonder what your Pool members think of the way you have been handling their wheat. In speaking for myself I would say you have done the right thing. In fact I have full confidence and faith in our Pool doing the best that can be done.

Hilmer Rollefstad, Secretary of Schuler Local No. 290-A-10, writes: Schuler Wheat Pool Local takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the Pool broadcasts every Wednesday evening during winter months. We hope Mr.

Nesbitt will continue to serve in this capacity.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is urging farmers, wherever practicable in view of local conditions, to grow only those varieties recommended generally for the Province as being suitable both from the standpoint of profitable production and suitability for market. For wheat, these are: Marquis, Reward, or Garnet in Zone "A"; Marquis, Ceres or Reward in Zone "B"; and Marquis only in Zone "C."

President McPhail, on Tuesday morning, February 11, issued a statement officially denying that there is any hostility on the part of European traders against Canadian wheat. Mr. McPhail stressed the point that the trouble largely originated in the fact that the 1928 Argentine crop was sold at uneconomically low prices, resulting in a slowing down of purchases of Canadian grain. The Argentine's big surplus has practically disappeared and there is evidence of a return to normal conditions.

Sub-District Pool Convention

Sub-district convention of Wheat Pool members of C-1 was held on January 8th with H. Burton in the chair and George Leggett as secretary. Delegates were present from Chauvin, Heath and Ribstone. H. Foreman, district delegate, presented his report covering the delegates' annual meeting and other matters of interest to the membership. Some criticism was forthcoming because at the annual meeting provision was not made for substitute delegates. Opinion seemed to be unanimous that arrangement should be made for substitute delegates to be elected by the Pool members. The meeting rather objected to regular delegates appointing substitute delegates.

J. P. Watson, field service man, addressed the meeting, his talk being confined to wheat conditions throughout the world, etc.

A resolution was carried that the situation be changed to give locals and sub-district associations proper standing.

Another resolution was passed that the person receiving second highest vote at the delegates' elections be alternate delegate if for any reason the regular delegate cannot act.

Another resolution was passed requesting that a copy of all resolutions sent in by Locals to the Annual Convention be given to each Local for discussion before the Annual Convention.

Financial statement showed a favorable balance of \$14.19.

"What does your wife say when you come home late?"
"Oh, she becomes historical!"
"You mean hysterical?"
"No—historical. She digs up my past."

VALUE OF U. S. CROPS

\$8,580,000,000 in round numbers is the estimated value of crops in the United States for 1929 according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 85 million dollars higher than for 1928. The principal increase over last year was this year's 470 million dollar potato crop: this figure represents a value of 219 million dollars above last year's figure. In other words a potato crop a most one-fourth smaller than last year sold for almost twice as much.

Wheat Pool Reviews Situation

The majority of the members of the Alberta Wheat Pool are quite well aware of the reasons for the delay in making the final payment for the 1928 crop. However, there are a number of members who may not be so well informed and possibly are wondering why this payment has not been made. It has always been the practice of the Wheat Pool during its existence to make the final payment in the fall of the year following the delivery of the crop. This is the first time that there has been any deviation from this policy. The fault does not lie with this organization, which has been for months past struggling with a series of adverse circumstances in order to protect the farming interests of Western Canada.

Nominal Payment.

It is generally understood that the final payment is always a nominal one, only sufficient money being held over from the second interim payment to protect against market fluctuations; nevertheless even a nominal payment would be welcome to the farming communities of Western Canada, and it is regrettable that the trend of events has made it impossible for this payment to have been made.

The crux of the marketing situation which has existed for several months past lies in the unusually large surpluses of wheat raised during 1928. These large supplies curtailed purchases of importing countries to a minimum. The importing countries have purchased only a very small proportion of their usual requirements of Canadian wheat. This is true of both Pool and non-Pool wheat. The Wheat Pool's attitude has never been to hold up buyers, but if the importing nations do not require the wheat it can only be forced upon them at ruinous prices. The Wheat Pool has striven to prevent prices from dropping to the low levels which would have been the natural result if supplies had been forced on an unwilling market. At the same time the Pool has never tried to "hold up" prospective buyers of our commodity.

Food Products Increase.

Since the close of the war, European countries have been striving with all their energy to increase production of food-stuffs in order to become self-sustaining. The governments of European countries have worked in alliance with their farmers in order to protect their home markets and encourage an increase of home consumption. Italy to-day maintains a tariff of 70 cents a bushel against foreign wheat; Germany protects her wheat growers with a tariff of over 60 cents a bushel; and France with a tariff of over 50 cents a bushel. Great Britain has adopted a different policy and has not sought to protect her wheat producers, favoring rather a policy tending towards cheaper food, but Britain has undertaken a policy of endeavoring to increase the popularizing of bread made from home grown wheat in an endeavor to increase the consumption and in this way develop a greater market for British grown wheat.

Restrict Imports.

The result of these efforts on the part of European nations has been a restriction of imported wheat, and it has been exceedingly difficult to dispose of Canadian wheat at anything like a fair price. On top of this situation other combinations happened which tended towards the disrupting of world wheat market prices. The collapse of the stock boom which centred in New York had its effect throughout the financial world. Investi-

gations of brokerage businesses in Canada with the resultant arrest of leading brokers added to the weakness of the wheat market. These brokerage houses carried a large volume of grain on margin for their customers, and there was an ever present fear that these options would be thrown on the market at any time. These circumstances provided an opportune time for a bear raid in the Winnipeg market, and we have good reason to believe such a raid was planned and effectively carried out. As the prices were driven lower by short selling, many holders of wheat were closed out and this only added to the impetus of the fall and rolled the price to low levels. There have also been reports that speculative interests in Great Britain have been co-operating with similar interests in Canada in the Winnipeg and British markets to depress prices.

Situation Not Cheerful.

The entire situation has not been a very cheerful one, but in the face of the greatest odds it has ever encountered the Canadian Wheat Pool has struggled manfully in order to fulfill its obligations to its members. In order to make its initial payment the Wheat Pool was compelled to borrow large sums from the Canadian banks. These banks have loaned the money to the Wheat Pool on condition that the organization maintain a position of 15 per cent margin of safety. When the Winnipeg exchange was driven down to a point where the possibility existed of such margin being imperilled, the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces came to the assistance of the Pool and guaranteed this 15 per cent margin between the actual market value of the wheat and the amount of the initial payment made to growers. The result of this guarantee has undoubtedly strengthened the position of the Pool with the banks. The attitude taken by the Provincial Governments was that the welfare of Western Canada and the Wheat Pools was a matter of national importance and should be protected at all costs. The Wheat Pool carried over 48 million bushels of grain from the 1928-29 crop, but as the result of market conditions which have been in existence since that time this carryover has not been reduced to a point which would warrant the Pool making a final distribution for the 1928-29 crop. It is impossible to state definitely when this payment will be made. The directors realize fully the necessity for making this payment at the earliest possible date, and it will be made as soon as it is safe to do so.

Heavy Borrowing.

Members should understand that deliveries to the 1929-30 Pool have already been financed to the extent of a dollar a bushel basis 1 Northern, Vancouver. The balance of the old crop has also been financed to the extent of \$1.18 a

bushel, basis 1 Northern. In addition to this payment already made to growers, freight to the seaboard on a substantial proportion of the balance of the old crop has also been financed. These moneys have all been borrowed from the Canadian banks. It should be realized that if further money was borrowed to make a final distribution at the present time it would place the organization in a very dangerous position. The welfare of farming interests in Western Canada depends to a very large extent on the maintaining of the Wheat Pools in a safe position. It is to be hoped that members realize the heavy responsibility which the Directors are carrying at the present time. From the information they have available, they believe that the selling policy which is being followed is the right policy in the best interests of the farmers of Western Canada, and that they are carrying out the purposes for which the Pool was organized. To wind up the 1928-29 Pool at the present time would mean that it would be necessary to throw the balance of stocks on hand into a market which cannot possibly absorb these stocks. The net result of such a practice would be to depress prices to a point where it would be easy to conceive where there would be no final payment at all.

Pool Permanently Established.

The Wheat Pool has established itself permanently in Western Canada as an organization of immense value to grain producers. It has met serious situations in the past and overcome many troubles and difficulties. Right now it is struggling against a combination of a series of events in a determined attempt to protect the growers and should have the sympathy and support of the entire farming and business interests of Western Canada.

Pool Meetings

Wheat Pool meetings will be held at the following places on the dates given:
 Red Willow, March 3rd, at 2 p.m.
 Donald, March 3rd, 7:30 p.m.
 Meeting Creek, March 4th, 2 p.m.
 Bashaw, March 5th, 2 p.m.
 Gadsby, March 6th, 2 p.m.
 Botha, March 6th, 8 p.m.

Field Service Notes

Lew Hutchinson, Director for Camrose, and J. A. Cameron of the field service department, have been holding a number of meetings recently and report good spirit and good attendance. Strome and Daysland meetings have very good attendances.

A good meeting is also reported from Kitscoty; several resolutions were passed and a motion of confidence in the Pool management and policy was passed. The meeting was addressed by A. B. Wood, the delegate, and J. P. Watson of the field service.

George Chard, of the field service, reports a good meeting at Verdant Valley. The lantern and slides were used at this meeting and a very keen interest shown in Pool affairs.

Fine meetings were held at Acme and Beiseker with very good attendance. John Atkinson, the delegate, and Wm. Pettinger of the field service force, spoke at these meetings.

Meetings were held at Kathryn, Airdrie and Balzac, which were addressed by J. J. Strang, Director, and F.G. Huggard, the delegate of that sub-district, also E. E. Eisenhauer of the field service staff. Fred Northcott of Airdrie reports that a motion of confidence in the management and policy of the Pool was passed. A good attendance is reported at all meetings, Balzac having a particularly good attendance.

Pool Meetings in North

Louis Normandeau, field man for the Alberta Wheat Pool, will address meetings at the following places and dates:

Donnelly, March 18, 8 p.m.
Falher, March 19, 8 p.m.
Girouville, March 20, 8 p.m.
Tangent, March 21, 8 p.m.
Ballater School, March 24, 8 p.m.
Picardville, March 27, 8 p.m.
Vimy, March 28, 8 p.m.
Legal, March 29, 8 p.m.
Alcomdale, March 31, 8 p.m.
Riviere Qui Barre, April 1, 8 p.m.
Egg Lake, April 2, 8 p.m.
Morinville, April 3, 8 p.m.
St. Albert, April 4, 8 p.m.
Villeneuve, April 5, 8 p.m.
Lamoureux, April 7, 8 p.m.
Beaumont, April 8, 8 p.m.

Payments on No. 3 Wheat

A reader of *The U.F.A.*, from Lacombe, asks for an explanation as to a statement from a correspondent who said he has received \$1.06 from the Pool for his No. 3 wheat delivered from the 1928 crop. It should be understood that this payment was on the terminal basis and is as follows:

Initial payment.....	\$.59 $\frac{1}{2}$
First interim payment.....	.12
Second interim payment.....	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$
	.85
Freight.....	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Handling charge.....	.04
	\$1.02 $\frac{1}{4}$
Reserves.....	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	\$1.06

Press Views

Attempts to Discredit

Family Herald.—Apparently some attempts have been made, both in England and Canada, to discredit the Wheat Pool as inimical to the interest of Britain and Canada, by raising the price of bread.

Pool Beaten (?)

The London Daily Telegraph which has conducted a bitter campaign against the Wheat Pool suggested on February 22nd that the Wheat Pool was beaten in its struggle with British millers.

A Boon to World

Vancouver Province.—The stabilization of the production, and distribution, and the price of wheat, would undoubtedly be a boon to the world. It certainly would

be a popular achievement politically to the three countries now chiefly interested in this latest experiment of food control.

Russia's Efforts

After discussing Russia's efforts to increase her exportable grain surplus, the *Saskatchewan Farmer* suggests: "To be on the safe side whatever happens western farmers would appear to be well advised to plan their operations so that they will not be solely dependent upon wheat production."

Adjust Production

Wallace's Farmer (U.S.A.)—The quicker the farmers of America adjust their production to the home market the quicker will they bring about a level of prices that will assure a decent standard of living. The adjustment will not be easy to make but the hope of the farmer lies in making it.

What Price Quality

Edmonton Bulletin.—Old Country millers say they have a preference for our wheat although not a preference strong enough to cause them to pay more for it than they would have to pay for wheat from other parts of the world. Virtue, it has been said, is its own reward. That rule seems to apply to Canada's high grade wheat.

No Need for Ill Feeling

Strathmore Standard.—There is absolutely no need for any ill feeling with regard to the wheat situation. The British millers if they can buy other wheat cheaper will do so without a doubt, and if they cannot no doubt they will purchase Canadian wheat, if said wheat will make them a farthing more than other wheat. John Bull never had the reputation for mixing sentiment with his business, and the Canadian Wheat Pool is not asking him to do so.

They Will Find Out

Free Press (Winnipeg)—In trying to get not a high price, not a famine price, but a price with a bare margin of profit for the grower, the handlers of Canadian wheat, Pool and private organizations alike, have been aiming to save the whole business structure in Western Canada from severe loss. There are a good many people just as deeply interested as the farmers in the success of the policy of restricted marketing who appear to have no realization of this fact. But they will find it out if success attends the efforts of the highly organized bear raids upon wheat.

View Guarantee Unfavorably

The Financial Post.—There are many other angles from which the government guarantees in question can be viewed unfavorably. There is the effect on prices and upon foreign markets, already disturbed and disturbed on account of the entry of the United States government into the wheat business, as well as on account of developments in Canada. There is the tendency towards Socialism which might develop as a possible consequence. There is the effect upon Provincial credit which might result if the western governments appeared to be getting themselves into an unsound position. But it is to be hoped that the unsoundness of the present situation will be so realized that they will be avoided by getting rid of the guarantees at the earliest possible moment and making it clear that they will not again be revived.

European Wheat Cartel

Spokesman Review.—The European wheat buying cartel has been adroit and effective in its manipulation to depress wheat prices. It is working to the limit the selling of a little grain by Russia. The little wheat, approximately a million bushels, has been exported by Southern Russia, and these transactions have been magnified in the world's news while nothing has been said about Russia's imports at other points. The trouble in Russia is lack of transportation. Russia is a land of magnificent distances and wheat cryingly needed in one area cannot be moved to the hungry people, while some wheat in another area is sent out to foreign markets. In the same way the buyers on both sides of the Atlantic have magnified the visible supply of wheat in Canada. There is a large visible, it is true, but the invisible supply is estimated at 60 million bushels less than a year ago at this time, so the net fact is that the Canadian supply, January 15, was 50 million bushels less than the quantity available a year ago.

Labor's Viewpoint

Alberta Labor News, published in Edmonton, says that if the people of Britain permit themselves to be stampeded into action against the only agency that seeks to give Canadian farmers a fair return for the hard labor put in at raising wheat, then the situation which will develop will not be to the best interests of Empire unity. The *Labor News* thinks that both countries should strive to increase mutual trade and that there should be a better understanding all round. The people of Britain should be given an opportunity to know that the Wheat Pool is performing a function for the farmers of Western Canada very similar to that performed by their trade unions for the textile workers of Britain. All the farmers of Western Canada want is a fair return for their labor and they are not trying to hold up anybody. Concluding this article, the *Labor News* earnestly suggests to British readers that the people of Britain have nothing to fear from the operations of the Pool, they and Canada have everything to fear from the interests which are moving heaven and earth to break the Pool.

Our Boosters' Corner

Editor: E.E.E.

Why not do a little boosting for the Pool? On every hand we find propaganda of some kind against some phase of the Pool work. Pool member, why not boost for the Pool every time the other fellow knocks us?

There are things every member of the Pool can recall which would give two boosts for every knock from the outsider.

Just as an instance. Do you remember back in 1923 when we started the Alberta Pool we had a membership of some 25,000 and some 2,250,000 acres under contract? Today in the three Prairie Provinces we have over 144,000 members with an acreage of over 17,000,000. Did you ever know of anything that grew faster? This Pool farm of 17,000,000 acres represents a farm one mile wide and an extending completely around the world.

From this Pool farm last year we sold an average of over one million dollars' worth of wheat every trading day of the year. This was sold at a total cost of one-twenty-fifth of a cent per bushel. Isn't that something to boost about and we are only six years old, barely able to walk.

Think it over, Pool member!

Increasing Demand for Wheat Pool Booklet

Further Letters from Young People—New Booklet Shortly Available.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LETTERS.

The increasing demand by the young people of rural Alberta for the junior Wheat Pool booklet has caused a widespread distribution of this pamphlet. A new booklet, "The Message of Meri-Ka-Chak," to be known as the Indian booklet will shortly be available for distribution in Alberta. It is written in the style of "Hiawatha" and explains cooperation in an interesting and entertaining manner. It is profusely illustrated. This Indian Booklet will be distributed to all those who have applied for the junior Wheat Pool booklet.

Letters received recently follow:

Nicholas J. Reimer, Carseland.—Please send me one of your booklets. I'm 13 years old, and one for my sister, she's 9 years old. My father is a Wheat Pool member. I like the programs, and I hope you will send me the two books, Alberta Wheat Pool in Picture, Rhyme and Story.

Burnie P. Bale, Oyen.—I heard that *The U.F.A.* was giving away books to young people. My father is a member of the U.F.A. and the Alberta Wheat Pool. The Wheat Pool is a great profit to the farmers of Alberta. I would appreciate a book on the Wheat Pool very much. I am 11 years of age. Hoping that *The U.F.A.* and Wheat Pool will have great success in the years to come. Thanking you very much for a booklet.

James Hoard Gibson, Vermilion.—I have seen your ad. in *The U.F.A.* paper to send to any boy on request a small booklet on the advantages of the Wheat Pool of Alberta. I would be well pleased if you would please send one of your booklets to the above address.

Wm. Lewis Barrack, Cereal.—Please send me one of your wheat Pool booklets and much oblige.

Genevieve Strautman, Caflmar.—I am a girl of nine years and in grade V. Will you please send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets. My father is a Wheat Pool member. He joined the Wheat Pool last year, and he thinks it is very good. I will close.

George Grey Barrack, Cereal.—Please send me one of your illustrated booklets on the Wheat Pool.

Lols Caswell, Sibbald.—My daddy is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. I will like you to please send me the Pool booklet for juniors. I am eight years old and in Grade IV. We drive two and a half miles to school, and it is very cold.

Edna Mayhew, Rusylvia.—I heard you telling about your free booklet over the radio you were giving away and would like one for myself and one for my sister. My brother and father both belong to the Wheat Pool. I am nine years old and in Grade IV. I am interested in the Wheat Pool.

Doris Mayhew, Rusylvia.—I am thirteen years of age and live on a farm. My father belongs to the Wheat Pool, and I would like one of your books on the "Wheat Pool," that you told about over the radio.

Gordon McCormick, Warspite.—After listening to your program, I thought I would drop a line to tell you how good your program came in. I am thirteen years old, and I think that the Alberta Wheat Pool was one of the greatest organizations that the farmers of Alberta organized, and it is the greatest thing that ever happened to the Alberta farmers. My father is a Pool member, and he likes the Pool very well. I am not much of a letter writer. Hoping that you and the Alberta Pool has the best of success.

Mary Bishop, Lethbridge.—I am eleven years old and am in Grade VIII. My two brothers and I have two miles to go to school. We find it very cold. We have just been listening to the Wheat Pool talk and enjoy it very much. Daddy belongs to the Wheat Pool and

wishes you continued success. Please send me one of your junior Wheat Pool booklets.

Alex Wood, Barrhead.—Will you please send me one of your booklets on the Wheat Pool. Both my father and brother are members of the Wheat Pool. We like to listen in to your talks. I am fourteen years of age and in Grade VII.

Elsie Woodward, Irvine.—I am a girl seven years old. My father is a Wheat Pool member. I like to go to school. I like reading.

Winnie Woodward, Irvine.—Please send me a booklet. I am 9 years old, and in Grade IV. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool. I like reading.

Gordon Woodward, Irvine.—Please send me a free booklet. My Dad is a member of the Wheat Pool. I am 11 years old. I am a boy. I am in Grade IV.

Edith Smith, Iron Springs.—I read in *The U.F.A.* paper that you were giving away Wheat Pool booklets to young people. I would appreciate one very much. I am 10 years old.

Bobby Johnson, Hardisty.—I have listened to several Wheat Pool talks, and enjoyed them very much. I am eleven years old and in Grade V. at school. My father is a Wheat Pool member. Would you please send me one of your junior Wheat Pool booklets and also one of your Wheat Pool Rhyme books.

Henriette Delinte, age 8 years, Cowley.—I would like one of your Wheat Pool booklets. My father is a member of the Pool.

Dorothy Wagar, Whitemud.—I would be very much pleased if you would send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets. I am 11 years old and in Grade VII. I go 3½ miles to school. My father is a Wheat Pool member and thinks it is the only thing. I wish you a great success.

Margaret Stevenson, Retlaw.—I saw your ad. in *The U.F.A.* paper about the booklets given away to the children. My father is a Wheat Pool member. We had a poor crop this year. Would you please send me your booklet. I am fifteen years old.

Reuben Minchan, Bruce.—I was reading in *The U.F.A.* paper that you were sending out free booklets to young people. So I would kindly want one. My father was one of the first to join the Wheat Pool. He sends his wheat and cattle to the Pool, and is a member of the U.F.A. also. I am 11 years old and in Grade 5.

Lillian Garfield, Irricana.—We listen in on the radio broadcast, every Wednesday evening and enjoy it very much. Please send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets. My mother has been a Wheat Pool member for a long time. I am 10 years old.

Clarence A. Rains, Pilbrow.—I read in *The U.F.A.* paper that you are giving away Wheat Pool booklets to young people. I would like very much to have one of these booklets, as I wish to learn all I can about the Pool. My father belongs to the Wheat Pool and we have sold all of our wheat through the Pool since 1924. I am 12 years old. I think the Pool is a fine thing for the farmers. Wishing you and the Wheat Pool success. I thank you.

Geneva Duncan, Seven Persons.—Please send me a boys and girls Wheat Pool book. I am a girl in grade V at school. I am 11 years old.

Alex Nay, Mundare.—I read in *The U.F.A.* paper that you were giving away Wheat Pool booklets to young people. My father is a member of Wheat Pool since it has started. I would appreciate a booklet very much. I am thirteen years old and I am in grade seven.

Bessie Moyer, Stavely.—I have been listening in every Wednesday evening. We enjoy it very much. Will you please send me one of your junior booklets. My father is a Pool member. I am 11 years old.

Norman MacMillan, Cowley.—I have read about your Wheat Pool booklets. I am interested in the Wheat Pool very much. I would like a copy of one of your books.

Harden Atkins, Carmangay.—I have been listening in on the radio, that my dad had got. I thought that the program was very good. I would like to be able to listen in every night to your program, also I think that the Wheat Pool is the ideal thing. Also I would like to have one of your books you are giving out to the juniors. Well I must close.

Grace West, Woolford.—I listen to your Wheat Pool talks every Wednesday and enjoy it very much. I wish you would please send me your Wheat Pool book for children. I have two sisters and two brothers. I am the oldest. I will be very glad if you will send me the book. Daddy is a member of the Wheat Pool. When people come to visit us they ask him why he does not belong to the Pool because they do not see our calendar. I wish the Wheat Pool best success.

Blair Mack, age 10, Bindloss.—Will you please send me one of your junior's booklets. My daddy is a Wheat Pool member.

Dorothy Allan, Hingwenden.—I am writing this letter to ask you for one of your free booklets, which it mentions in *The U.F.A.* I am 11 years old and interested in the Wheat Pool. My dad is in the Wheat Pool.

Charles Steele, Talbot.—Please send me two copies of the "Story of the Wheat Pool" as there are four of us children. My father is a Wheat Pool member and has been for a number of years.

Esther Erickson, Killam.—I saw in your ad. in *The U.F.A.* paper about the booklets given away to the children in Alberta. I would like to receive a booklet of "Alberta Wheat Pool" in picture, rhymes and stories. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool ever since it started. I'm in grade five, age twelve. I have three brothers, no sisters. Please send me a booklet soon.

Robert O. Locke, Loyalist.—My father listens to your radio talks and has belonged to the Pool ever since it started. I am 9 years old and anxious to receive one of your books.

Kathleen Minisci, Clandonald.—Will you please send me one of the books you are giving to children. I am eight years old. My daddy is a member of the Wheat Pool.

Mildred Ingalls, Bashaw.—I see in *The U.F.A.* paper you are sending out Wheat Pool booklets for children. I am eight years old. Will you please send me a booklet too. My daddy belongs to the Wheat Pool.

Glenn Elliott, Rainier.—I would like very much to have you send me three booklets on the Wheat Pool. One for my sister and one for my brother and myself. We haven't been in Alberta only since last spring, but my father joined the Pool last fall. I am ten years old. Thanking you in advance and hoping to receive the booklets soon, I remain.

Lloyd Bittorf, Reid Hill.—I received the book that you sent me and I want to thank you for it. I like your talks over the radio. I am writing to you to tell you I had received the book you sent me and I like it very much.

Cecilia Freylinger, Evergreen.—I saw your ad. in *The U.F.A.* paper about the booklets given away to the children of Alberta. I would also like to receive a booklet. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool. I am twelve years old. I am also interested in the Wheat Pool.

Orlen Bratvold, Dina.—I am writing in request for one of your Wheat Pool booklets. We receive *The U.F.A.* and are interested in the Pool, for my father is a member.

Stanley Dunham, Tofield.—I read in *The U.F.A.* that you are giving away booklets on the Alberta Wheat Pool. Please send me one of these. I am fifteen years old, and my uncle is a member of the Wheat Pool. I will close.

Rodina I. McRae, Federal.—I read in *The U.F.A.* paper that you were giving away Wheat Pool booklets to young people. My father has been a member of the

Wheat Pool since it started in 1923, also a member of the U. F. A. I am 13 years old, and in grade eight. I would appreciate one of your booklets. We always long for the Wheat Pool cheques to come because then we get something new to wear.

Nora Allen, Kitscoty.—I would like to have one of your Wheat Pool booklets. Daddy has been a member ever since the Wheat Pool started. Thanking you

George High, Coronation.—Please send me a book. I go to Coronation school, and I am in grade three. I ride horseback and have 2½ miles to go.

George L. Swan, Donalda.—As I was looking in *The U. F. A.* to-night I noticed that the department of the Pool were giving Wheat Pool booklets to young people. Will you please send me one booklet. I am eleven years old. Hoping to receive the booklet soon.

Louise Eriksson, Cesar.—Please send me "The Story of the Wheat Pool." My father is a member of the U. F. A. and the Wheat Pool also. I am 9 years old.

Dorothy Jones, Jeffrey.—I saw your advert. in *The U. F. A.* paper about the booklet given away to the children of Alberta. We would like to receive a booklet as my father is a Wheat Pool member also the Dairy Pool, and think it is fine.

Cornelius Sinnema, Coaldale.—Please send me one of your booklets. My father is a Pool member. I am nine years old.

Grace Anderson, Namaka.—I have been listening to your broadcast every week, and sure do enjoy it. My father was a Wheat Pool member when he was on the farm, and will be when he goes farming again. I think myself the Wheat Pool is a good place for every farmer to sell his grain to. He gets a little of his money every little while, where if they get it all at once they spend it all. I am writing for one of your junior Wheat Pool books. Still hoping to be one of your listeners.

Robert McLean, Islay.—Will you please send me one of your junior's booklets. My father is a Pool member.

John Boyke, Spedden.—I heard that you are sending books for little boys and girls so please send me one. My father is a Wheat Pool member.

Florence Russell, Irma.—I see in *The U. F. A.* book that you are giving out little books, and I would like to have one. Will you please send me one? My father is a member of the Wheat Pool.

Mark Russell, Irma.—Will you please send me a little book, because I am anxious to learn about the Wheat Pool. I saw in *The U. F. A.* book that you were giving out little books. Will you please send me one? My father is a member of the Wheat Pool.

Jean Mortimer, Excel.—Will you please send me one of your junior's booklets, "The Story of the Wheat Pool." My Daddy is a member of the Wheat Pool. Best regards.

Andrew Philip, Rochfort Bridge.—I saw your ad. in *The U. F. A.* paper about the booklets given away to the children of Alberta. I would like one of them, please. I am ten years old. My father is a Pool member. With best wishes.

Mike Arychuk, Beauvallon.—I heard you had some booklets for young people. I want one for my brother and one for me. I am very late, but I think you will send us. My Dad is a Wheat Pool member. My Dad's name is W. M. Arychuk. I will be your Wheat Pool member. I am 14 years old.

Nick G. Popowich, Kahwin.—Though I am only 13 I was very interested in your topic over the radio about Wheat Pool booklets for young people. We had fairly good crop this year, averaging 20-30 bushels to an acre. My father is a Pool member, and he is very interested in it. I would like to get the booklet as advertised over the radio.

Annie Irene Dow, Orville.—I read in *The U. F. A.* paper that you were sending each boy and girl of Alberta a booklet. I would like you to send me one, also my brother who is twelve. I am fourteen and am in Grade IX. My father has been a Wheat Pool member for as long as I can remember.

Tommy Forrest, Talbot.—Kindly send me your Wheat Pool booklets. My father has been a member

ever since the Pool started. He enjoys the Pool broadcast as he has been in bed the last three years crippled with arthritis. Wishing the Pool the very best of luck.

Albert E. Smith, Talbot.—I see you are giving a free booklet on the "Story of the Wheat Pool." I would be very pleased to get one. I am going to join the Junior U. F. A. and hope to climb the ladder like Mr. Wood. My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool since it started. I am fifteen years old and in grade nine.

Anton Komarniski, Waugh.—I am much interested in Wheat Pool. As I am reading every copy of *The U. F. A.* paper I find out that you are sending away the Wheat Pool booklet to young people. My father has been a Pool member from beginning. We had a fair crop this year, averaging 25 bushels to an acre. I am 15 years of age, and I had stopped school before last harvest.

L. A. Holliston, Benton.—I have listened to your Pool talks. My father is a member of the Pool. I go to Blairgowrie School, and I am in grade eight. I would be pleased if you would send me the "Junior Wheat Pool Booklet," also the booklet entitled "Alberta Wheat Pool in Picture, Rhyme and Story." I now ring off, hoping the Pool the best of good luck in this new year.

Norma Hobson, Chinook.—I wish to obtain a Wheat Pool booklet for my brother, Wayland, and myself. I have heard the Wheat Pool broadcast over the radio and I am quite interested in the lectures. My father is a Wheat Pool member.

Leonard Kirk, Cessford.—I listen in every Wednesday night with Daddy to your Wheat Pool talks. Dad was among the first to join the Wheat Pool, and he sells all his wheat through the Pool elevator at Cessford. Nearly all the farmers around here belong to the Pool and would not belong to anything else. Will you please send me a copy of the Pool booklet for juniors. I am eight years old. I wish the Pool and members a very prosperous 1930. We are going to move to a better place this fall, and will have our address changed then.

Velma I. Lunt, Forestburg.—While looking through *The U. F. A.* magazine to-day, I saw where you were giving books to any young person who wrote for one. I would like two books, one for my younger sister and one for myself. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool, and has been ever since its inception. I am fourteen years old; my sister is twelve.

Roy Hadlington, Lethbridge.—I hear you are giving away free booklets about the Alberta Wheat Pool. I have an uncle in England who I think would like one very much. I would also like one for myself. So please send me two of your booklets.

William Camplin, Onoway.—I read in *The U. F. A.* that you were giving away booklets about the Wheat Pool. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool and the U. F. A. also, and has been since we came into Canada four years ago. I would gladly appreciate a booklet. I am looking forward to the Junior seed-growing competition, which I also read in *The U. F. A.* I am 12 years of age, and in Grade VIII. Hoping you a great success, and hoping to receive a booklet soon.

Jasper F. Brown, Scapa.—Will you kindly send me your Pool booklet for juniors as advertised in *The U. F. A.*

Laura Hornby, St. Brides.—My sister sent away for a book for me and when I came home she gave it to me. I like it very much. I saw my sister's letters in the paper and hope to see mine in. I am going to get a little calf. I think it will be a Holstein. I have a little calf now, but it isn't any breed. It is part Hereford. Its name is Pooley. My brothers call it Mary Ann. Last spring we bought a cow. Its real name was Lady, but I used to call it My Cow because it liked me to milk it best. My mother and sister called it Pet Cow because when ever I went near to it, it would lick me and try to follow me to school. We raised about seventy chickens last year, but a lot of them got their feet frozen this winter. We killed all those that got frozen because it hurts them after the frost comes out. I have a little chicken and last summer the pigs tore all the skin from under one wing. My father wanted to kill it, but I asked him not to.

My mother and Auntie looked after it, and it got better and grew big. I thought it would freeze this winter, but it didn't. Now I must close for the present.

Mary Hornby, St. Brides.—I received the books you sent, and I gave one to my friend. I enjoyed reading it very much. We have lots of calendars in the house, and we have a Wheat Pool one. I like the Wheat Pool one best, because it shows where the Pool sells its wheat. I am going to get a little calf. It is going to be a Holstein, I think, because I like Holsteins best. I have no more news now.

Edith Hornby, St. Brides.—I received the book that you sent me. I like to read it. We got a calendar from the Wheat Pool, and I like it better than any other. I listen to you every Wednesday night. I think the Wheat Pool is a good thing. I am going to get a calf. It is going to be a Holstein. Now I must close.

Michael G. Dolan, St. Bride's.—Will you kindly send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets? My father is a member of the Pool. I hope to be a member some day.

Gladys Stafford, Sheerness.—I would be very pleased to receive one of your Pool booklets for juniors. Several of the children have them and I would very much like to receive one also so I can learn about the Wheat Pool. My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool ever since it started and says he will always be a member. Thanking you.

Roy Jones, Hainsburg.—I saw in *The U. F. A.* paper about the booklets given away to children who write for them. I am in Grade VIII and the booklet might help me in my studies. Please send me one of them. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool. He has been one ever since it started. Closing with best regards.

Todor Kokotailo, Willingdon.—Will you please send me a booklet on "The Wheat Pool." Daddy has been a member since this organization started. I am 13 years of age and in Grade VIII. Wishing to hear from you, I remain.

Bernice Gray, Marwayne.—Would you kindly send me your free book for boys and girls. I am fourteen and in Grade six. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool and Dairy Pool.

Wallace Regnier, Bezanson.—I would like to receive a copy of your free booklet, "Alberta Wheat Pool in Picture, Rhyme and Story." Thanking you.

Letter Rates of Postage

(By Postal Authorities)

From the fact that many business firms as well as private individuals, mail letters with incorrect postage affixed, some shortpaid, others overpaid, it is thought that it might be opportune at this time to direct attention to the letter rates of postage now in effect to the various countries.

1. Local or "drop" letters, meaning letters mailed at any Post Office for delivery from the same office require postage at the rate of 2¢ for the first ounce and 1¢ for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
2. Letters mailed at any Post Office in Canada for delivery at any other Post Office in Canada, or for delivery anywhere on the American Continent from the Arctic to the Antarctic Ocean, to Cuba or to any of the islands off the Coast of America or to any place in the British Empire or France, require postage at the rate of 2¢ for each ounce or fraction thereof.
3. Letters mailed at any Post Office in Canada for delivery in all countries not mentioned above, require postage at the rate of 8¢ for the first ounce and 4¢ for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

The rate on postcards written or typewritten is 2¢ each to those countries where the 2¢ letter rate applies. To other countries the rate is 4¢ each.

The sending of a letter or any communication or document, subject to letter postage in an open cover does not in any way diminish its liability to the letter rate of postage.

Sub-soiling and Deep Tillage---Should Think Twice Before Making Radical Departures

Trials Over Series of Years, According to Official Report, Show Effect Has Been to Reduce Yields in Seasons Which Are Below Average in Production

By JAMES MURRAY, District Agriculturist, Medicine Hat

In recent articles discussion took place on the possibilities of a new method of deep tillage as a means of obtaining the fullest possible advantage of moisture falling upon the land. Mr. Murray, in the article below, sets forth results of experiments in deep tillage which have been carried on over a term of years. W. D. Trego in a statement on page 35, sets forth conditions under which he believes subsoiling should and should not be practiced.

There is an old English adage which runs something like this:

"Plow wide and deep while sluggards sleep,
And you'll have corn to sow and keep."

This was good advice a hundred years ago when the general practice was merely to scratch the surface with the most primitive of plows. A furrow five or six inches deep and eight inches wide would, in those days, have been considered both "wide and deep," but now-a-days these terms have taken on a different meaning, as six-inch furrows are a fair average. We think of deep plowing now as seven, eight, or nine inches deep, and deep tillage as twelve or even sixteen inches in depth.

Should Think Twice

Our standards for depth of cultivation have not been set arbitrarily by the makers of plows and other farm machinery, but are the result of at least a hundred years of practical working of the soil at various depths in this and other countries. We should therefore think twice before making any radical departures from practice so well founded. We should find out whether there is any justification for stirring the soil to a greater depth than is accomplished by ordinary good plowing of say six inches before making arrangements for additional farm equipment to increase either depth or width.

There is probably no agricultural practice that is so often and enthusiastically advocated as deep tillage. About eighteen or twenty years ago the Spalding deep tillage machine was introduced and sold to many farmers throughout the western States and to a limited extent in Western Canada. In those days "dry farming" was going to transform the western prairies and the deep tillage machine was the all-important implement to insure good crops. This machine was a type of disc plow that stirred the soil to a depth of twelve to sixteen inches by means of two disks placed so that one was almost below the other. The sub-soil was not brought to the surface. The draft was heavy, as one would expect. The results of using the machine were so disappointing that it quickly went out of use and is now never seen or heard of.

Now we have another campaign to stir up the sub-soil using a different type of machine, but one which requires probably as much or more power than the one to which reference has just been made. Is there any likelihood that the results from using the modern machines will be any more profitable, or will they too, be discarded after being operated for a season or two? To help answer this let us briefly consider the principles involved and the results of extensive tests with deep tillage.

A Prevailing Fallacy

There is a widespread belief that only that part of the soil loosened by the implements of tillage is used by nature in the production of crops, that all the water used by crops is stored in this part of the soil, and that the development of the root system is also restricted to this area.

Studies of the root systems of agricultural crops have shown that in the deep soils and sub-soils of the prairies, the roots of such crops as wheat, oats, barley and corn are well distributed through the soil to a depth of three feet or more. If the water stored within this zone is not sufficient to meet the needs of the crop, the roots will penetrate deeper provided the soil is moist. The roots of wheat have been traced to a depth of eight feet, and while this is unusual, it is common for them to go four or five feet. Roots will not penetrate dry soil even if wet soil is below it.

It is sometimes claimed that deep tillage prevents run-off by making it easy for heavy rains to penetrate. *But it has been ascertained by extensive trials that the ease of penetration is dependent more on the condition of the surface than on the sub-soil. The finer and smoother the surface the more rain is lost in run-off.*

Under our climatic conditions, where production is determined by the quantity of water available for the crop, the amount of water that enters and is retained by the soil is not determined by the depth of cultivation and consequently is not increased by an increase of such depth.

It must also be borne in mind that in the drier parts of the prairies, particularly during a series of dry years, excessive looseness of the soil is a condition which must be guarded against. This is true when only six inches of soil is turned with the plow. If it is loosened to a depth of ten, twelve, or sixteen inches, how much more difficult would it be to get it firm and in proper condition for growing a crop?

The best measure of the efficiency of various methods of tillage is actual trials with farm crops over a series of years. Such trials have been made with deep tillage in Western Canada by the Experimental Farms and in the Western States by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Results of Exhaustive Experiments

The office of Dry Land Agriculture Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture carried on a series of experiments at twelve stations in deep tillage, sub-soiling, and dynamiting. The stations were located as follows: one in New Mexico, one in Texas, two in Kansas, one in Wyoming, one in Colorado,

one in Nebraska, two in South Dakota, one in North Dakota and two in Montana. All of the stations are located in districts of light rainfall—twelve to sixteen inches. The experiments were carried on between 1909 and 1918, not all of them for a full nine years but for a total of 66 years or an average of 5½ years per station. All of the ordinary crops were used—wheat, oats, barley, corn, sorghum, flax and at some stations cotton. Three types of deep tillage were tried—sub-soiling six to eight inches below the bottom of the furrow, the Spalding deep tillage machine which stirred the soil to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches, and dynamiting to a depth of three feet, the distance between the shots being sixteen feet.

With such an extensive series of tests it is impossible to give more than a summary of the results. With subsoiling there were 353 tests and the outstanding result is the lack of effect of the treatment. In fifteen of the trials there was no difference in yield; in 153 tests the higher yield was secured from the sub-soiled plot and in 185 cases from the plot not subsoiled. The deviations were not enough to make them significant. To quote from the report:

"There were a number of cases in which the crops by both methods were a total failure. There were some cases in which the plot not subsoiled produced a small crop, when the sub-soiled crop was a total failure. There was no case in the history of the experiments when the reverse was true. The results indicate that on the average, subsoiling instead of overcoming the effects of drought, actually intensified them."

Referring to the experiments with dynamiting and the deep tillage machine the report states:

"Deep tillage by these methods as well as by subsoiling has been of no value in overcoming drought. The results offer no hope of profitably increasing the yield of either wheat or corn by means of deep tillage."

To quote further from the summary:

"Subsoiling, deep tillage and dynamiting are all operations that increase the expense of production over that of ordinary plowing. They also increase the amount of labor expended on a given area, or reduce the acreage that can be prepared by a given working unit. Subsoiling is as laborious and expensive an operation as plowing but must be done in addition to it and at the same time. Plowing with a special deep tillage machine to a depth of 12 to 14 inches requires considerably more than double the labor, time and expense of ordinary plowing. The use of dynamite in the least quantity that might be effective involves an added expense for material and labor of more than \$20 per acre. Consequently, in order to justify their use, these practices should show increase in yield sufficient to pay for the extra expense involved."

"Recognizing the fact that there may be times and places giving results favorable to subsoiling or other meth-

(Continued on page 35)

Government Disregards "Party" Precedent in Debate in Assembly

Accepts Proposal From Conservative Side of Legislature, re Publication of Statement of Accounts, Which Proves to Be in Line with Government's Own Plans—Unusual Line-up When Shaw Motion for Monthly Statement Voted Down

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

An unusual line-up of the forces of the Assembly was created on Thursday, February 13th, by the moving of an amendment by D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, to the motion of George Webster, Liberal, Calgary, which was first debated on Tuesday, calling for the publication in the *Alberta Gazette* of a monthly summary of the financial affairs of the Province. Mr. Duggan moved in amendment that an analysis of the accounts from the end of the fiscal year on March 31st to the end of the calendar year be prepared and brought down to the members of the Assembly at the same time as the Estimates each year.

On Tuesday only the Premier took part in the debate, following Mr. Webster's statement of the case for the resolution. Wednesday afternoon saw a sharp passage-at-arms between J. T. Shaw and Hon. O. L. McPherson on the subject. The amendment presented by Mr. Duggan brought to their feet on Thursday, Provincial Treasurer Reid, and three Liberals: Hector Lang, of Medicine Hat, assisting his leader and the mover of the motion as Messrs. Shaw and Webster took their second fling at the subject.

At the conclusion of Thursday's brief debate, Liberal members called for a recorded vote, apparently believing that they had some support for the resolution on the Government side. The result showed that only one member of the Government side of the house was opposed to the amendment and for the resolution, that being Archie Matheson of Vegreville, who had intended to remain neutral, but being challenged and bound by the rules of the House to record his vote, was numbered with the six Liberals and the six Laborites as against the thirty-five Government members present supplemented by the three Conservatives. The Labor group made what is regarded as a tactical error in that they did not vote for the motion as amended, which was admitted by even the Liberal leader to be some advance on the present system of publishing the accounts.

For a Government to accept an amendment of this character from an opposition group would have been regarded in the old days of undiluted partyism as an unthinkable procedure. In this case the Government was already arranging to do what the Conservative amendment asked them to do.

The debate on this subject had close connection with that upon the budget, and was made an occasion to attack the Government's financial policies, the Liberal critics of the Government alleging that the budget debate is merely a threshing of old straw and that the ending of the fiscal year on the 31st of March with no publication of financial statements in the meantime renders them incapable of making efficient criticism. The Government, on the other hand, drew attention to the fact that this is a practice which is followed in many other Provinces and that the public accounts are in the hands of the members some

months before the sessions of the Legislature.

Mr. Webster, in speaking to the resolution, stated that in cities like Calgary and Edmonton aldermen were furnished each month with a statement for the past month and for the fiscal year to the end of that month and for the corresponding month of the previous year. In each city the expenditures were on services similar to those conducted by the Government, and amounted to the not inconsiderable sum of about \$7,000,000 in each city. The Dominion Government, said he, published a summary of financial affairs in the *Canada Gazette* within ten days of the end of each month. If such a statement were given to the legislators they would not be proceeding blindly in the work of considering the estimates.

Emphatically stating at the outset that the Government would oppose the motion as it had done in 1929, Premier Brownlee said that the Alberta accounts were the most complete of any Province of the Dominion; and a certain prominent citizen, now the leader of one of the great parties of the Dominion, had so stated in public. If there were any good argument offered in support of this resolution the Government would receive it differently. He challenged the idea which had been expressed: that there was any attempt to decieve the members or the public in this matter. The Public Accounts were before the members, the Estimates were brought down at the beginning of the session, and if the members wished to have more up-to-date information during the session they could put a question on the Order Paper and returns would be made.

Why Monthly Statement Undesirable

The Premier avowed himself convinced that the present system was no handicap to the members and that any change such as was contemplated by the resolution was not sufficiently valuable to the people of the Province to be warranted. The sources of revenue of the Dominion Government were more stable than those of the Provinces; e.g., income tax, excise and customs. The bulk of the Provincial revenue came in at two seasons of the year. One period would show a big surplus, in which case any who read the statement would wonder what the Government was going to do with it. Another period would show a big deficit which would cause alarm.

Mr. Webster's statement, concluded the Premier, was not fair when he complained of not receiving the Public Accounts till November. A statement had been published in the press on June 4th which contained all the information which would be published in the *Alberta Gazette* as required by the resolution. Mr. Brownlee challenged the members as to whether they read the *Gazette*, and believed that many did not know of the existence of the *Canada Gazette*, at least he had found it so in his travels around the Province. His challenge showed that

very few—two hands were all he could see—read these journals. For himself he made an exhaustive study of the finances of the Province each quarter.

Resuming the debate on Wednesday afternoon, J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, compared the practices of the Province with those of the Dominion, and complained that even so far into the session he had not been able to get a statement on the public debt or the indirect liability of the Province. The Dominion had a revenue of \$379,000,000, while that of the Province was only some \$17,000,000; yet the members of the Federal house were in a much better position to deal intelligently with the budget because they were able to inform themselves as to progress through the statements in the *Canada Gazette* from month to month. He believed that the members of the Assembly and the general public ought to be in as favorable a position as the Premier in these matters.

Mr. Shaw at this point asked for an explanation of the disposal of the \$5,000,000 which had come to the Government through the sale of the railways.

Mr. Brownlee: "That was provided for in the Estimates of last year."

Mr. Shaw concluded by questioning the Premier's statement that income was irregular. He quoted from the *Edmonton Journal* an editorial expressing opinions with respect to this matter much in line with his own.

Mr. Brownlee: "A very good paper."

Mr. Shaw: "I am not prepared to agree fully on that."

The Assembly always stirs with interest when Hon. O. L. McPherson and Mr. Shaw are ranged against each other in debate. The extreme pleasure of the U.F.A. members was notable when the Minister of Public Works reminded Mr. Shaw of a speech he had made some time ago at the Calgary Board of Trade, when he, Mr. McPherson was also present. Mr. McPherson gave the Assembly to understand that Mr. Shaw had on this occasion given a very partisan speech. He had never heard him give one more so. Mr. Shaw had derided the surplus. It was a glorious surplus; but if the members of the Board of Trade would only look closer he thought they would find that the receipts from the Lacombe and North Western Railway were included in that surplus and that the surplus this next year (meaning the current fiscal year) would be found to be in excess of \$5,000,000 because the first installment received for the northern railways would be included.

"Now," said Mr. McPherson, "the Public Accounts were already in the hands of Mr. Shaw at that time. The most charitable construction to be put upon the statement of Mr. Shaw was that he had forgotten what was done with the five million dollars." He, the Minister, was afraid that the publication of monthly statements as proposed would not be of much use to Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Duggan, introducing his amendment, expressed some sympathy with the desire of the members for more information, but his experience led him to believe that monthly statements might be misleading and cause injury. He suggested that an analysis such as had been prepared for the members this session, which would give an outline of finances covering the portion of the fiscal year from the 1st of March to the end of December, should be made, thus bringing to the members information concerning the period of nine months which had elapsed since the publication of the Accounts.

Hon. R. G. Reid said that there had been much said about the fiscal year closing at an inopportune time. Most of the Provinces had found it satisfactory. The fact was that many of the Departments began a new program of expenditure about that time of the year.

Many public bodies and great business organizations had tried the method of issuing interim statements, but had discontinued it for good reasons. He would support the amendment offered by Mr. Duggan. As a matter of fact, a statement of that nature was now in process of preparation and would be shortly in the hands of the members.

The Liberal leader's confusion as to what had become of the \$5,000,000 was an indication of the difficulty of making any system perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Shaw, speaking to the amendment, retorted that he knew quite well what had happened to the \$5,000,000. He was not in favor of the amendment which had been hatched up between the Government and the Conservatives. He was making a bid not for the members alone, but for the people of the Province who were just as entitled to the information as were the members. He supposed they should be thankful for a little progress, but he served notice that the Liberal party would continue to press this matter.

Mr. Lang stated that he was supporting the resolution and felt that as a beginner in the work of legislation and as a member meeting his constituents from time to time the proposed monthly statement would be of much help.

Mr. Webster, closing the debate, stated that so far as he knew no injury or misleading information had resulted from the publication these many years of the Dominion accounts.

The division was then called with the results as stated.

Spent Large Sums on Roads in Past Year

Capital Expenditure Totalled \$1,627,008 on Main Highways

Expenditures totalling \$1,627,008 were made on capital account for main highway construction in Alberta in the twelve months prior to March 31st, 1930, according to a report tabled by Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, on Thursday, February 6th. The largest of the individual sums entering into this amount was a special grant for work on the road from Athabasca to McLennan, \$197,528. The stretch from Innisfree to Vermilion was next in order, the sum of \$90,200 being spent there.

Standard grade was erected on main highways for 184 miles, while 259 miles was surfaced with first or second course gravel, under contracts awarded in the year ending March 31st, 1928. On contracts that had been awarded in the previous year, nineteen miles of standard grade were completed and sixteen miles of surfacing.

Agreements were completed during the year and construction completed within nineteen municipalities at a total cost of \$60,968, one half of which was borne by the Province.

The maintenance of 2,654 miles of main highways cost the Province the sum of \$372,592. The statement of expenditures on local and district roads shows a total outlay of \$633,768, and that of the maintenance and operation of ferries, \$54,337. Another \$22,268 was spent on the maintenance, under the authority

of Section 30 of the Public Highways Act, of roads, which are not included in the main highways system. Added expenditures for administration, supervision, machinery, etc., bring the total for maintenance during the year to \$437,050. These sums for maintenance of main highways, local and district roads and ferries cost the public purse the not inconsiderable sum of \$1,136,345.

The report also shows that 483 bridges received the attention of the fifteen crews at work, 55 new steel bridges being erected.

The Buildings Branch of the Department shows an expenditure for the fiscal year as follows: maintenance of public buildings, \$602,061; capital expenditure on buildings, \$673,771.

That section of the report dealing with the Provincial facts shows that to Fort Saskatchewan, 1,343 male and 111 female prisoners were admitted, the total of both sexes at Lethbridge during the year being 1,208. The net cost of the maintenance of the Fort Saskatchewan institution was \$49,160; that of the Lethbridge institution being \$50,756.

Compensation Board Presents Its Report

Increase in Number of Accidents Reported Due to Greater Industrial Activity

EDMONTON, Feb. 7.—Accidents totalling 14,899 were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during the year 1929, an increase of 1,499 over the number reported for the previous year, according to the report of that board laid on the table of the Legislature on Friday. The reason for this phenomenal increase is given as being an extensive building program and general increase of industrial activity in 1929.

Of the 14,899 accidents reported, 72 proved fatal and 146 resulted in some permanent disability. Compensation covering temporary disabilities to the amount of \$507,437 was paid and \$487,431 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disability and fatal accident; while \$139,525 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims.

During the year the appointment was made of an officer whose whole time will be devoted to accident prevention, seeing that proper precautions are taken to safeguard workmen in all works and undertakings under the act and generally to impress upon employers and workmen the necessity of taking such precautions in order to cut down the number of accidents and reduce accident costs.

The report of the Chief Mine Inspector shows that new rescue apparatus is being installed in mines and that teams are being drilled in rescue work and classes conducted in first aid.

Interesting data is disclosed through the report in that section devoted to the electrical industry. It shows among other things that the following towns have been connected with the lines of the Calgary Light and Power Company during the year: Milk River, Warner, McNab, New Dayton, Welling, Craddock, Raymond, Broxburn, Pearce, Macleod, Cardston, Black Diamond, Turner Valley, Balzac, Cochrane, Tudor, Chancellor, Hussar, Crowfoot, Naptha, Hartell, Whisky Row, Clive, Alix, Mirror, Bashaw, Lacombe, Ponoka, Ferintosh, Edberg, New Norway, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Ohaton, Amisk, Hughenden, Czar, Cadogan, Provost, Hayter, Stony Plain, Spruce Grove, Mor-

inville, Legal, Vimy, Clyde, Westlock, and the following to the lines of the Canadian Utilities Limited: Clairmont, Sexsmith, Warwick Siding, Wembley, and Willingdon; fifty-three in all.

N.F.P.

Net Profit on Liquor Two Million Last Year

Interesting Facts and Figures in Report of Commissioner

Interesting facts are disclosed by the annual report of R. J. Dinning, Liquor Commissioner for Alberta, which has been laid on the table of the Legislature.

The thirty-three vendors stores, of the Province sold during the year liquor valued at \$6,551,523.10, at a gross profit of \$2,645,068.06, and a net profit of \$2,134,411.70. Calgary West heads the list with a gross sales valued at \$1,485,153.98 and a net profit of \$534,214.03. Edmonton North comes next, with gross sales reported at \$1,181,314.35, showing a net profit of \$429,494.75. A feature of this schedule is the fact that the two mail order houses at Calgary and Edmonton show a combined gross sales of \$138,964.19, with a net profit of \$31,000.28.

The number of permits issued during the year is recorded as being:

Individual.....	240,180
Special.....	1,542
Re-issued to cover those lost..	5,390

Total.....	247,112
Of the individual general permits 3,966 were non-resident.	

The total number of hotel licenses as at December 31st, 1928, was 366. The total issued during the year was 441, but of these two were cancelled, and five of the twenty-nine which had been suspended for various reasons during the year were still on the suspended list; one had been surrendered on account of the closing up of the mine at Brule, sixty-four others had been re-issued on account of the sale of the businesses. Two brewery warehouses were closed during the year for infractions of the law. At December 31st, 1929, there were twenty-four warehouses of Distributors, Limited. Six brewery licenses were issued during 1928. The cost of law enforcement under the Commissioner is shown to be \$79,370.13. Licenses, fees and taxes bring the net profits of the board for the year to a total of \$2,661,048.47.

The facilities for the purchase of liquor in Alberta may be summed up in the following analysis of the report:

Government Vendors Stores.....	33
Licensed hotels.....	366
Clubs.....	47
Canteens.....	17

There were 2,427 convictions for various offences under the Liquor Control Act during the year. Out of these 1980 paid fines amounting to a total of \$78,479.00. 307 males and 140 females served a combined total of 668 months in gaol.

The Commissioner comments in his introduction as follows:

"Full advantage has been taken of the local option provisions of the act, and during the period under review thirteen such plebiscites were taken, nine of which showed a majority against beer licenses and four in favor of beer licenses."

Since the inception of the act, 43 local option votes have been taken, the "Drys" obtaining the verdict in 26 instances and the "Wets" in 17, the total vote showing 3,100 Dry and 2,968 Wet.

N.F.P.



What about the track of the "Caterpillar" Tractor?

*Why does the farmer need this track-type
tractor?*

TO GET his work done on time—to go over soft seed-beds without harmful packing—to cross soft spots without miring—to travel through dust and sand. To haul loads where other power will not pull—up steep hillsides—over snow-drifts in winter. To save power waste through slippage—to work in early or late seasons. To bring extra profits and added income—to cut production costs and eliminate waste of time, labor and money. To do hundreds of jobs—big or little—and do them better, quicker, cheaper.

What about the up-keep cost of the "Caterpillar" Tractor? Amazingly low! The science of heat-treating steels to make them wear a long time is made use of throughout the "Caterpillar." Owners report long life even in extreme sand and dust conditions.

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Interests of the United Farm Women

The Juniors at Our Senior Convention

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

Our Annual Convention now seems a thing quite of the past. We who were there are now enjoying it in retrospect; we think of the different addresses, the different incidents that appealed to us especially as individuals, and we remember the kindly greetings and the pleasant acquaintances made.

Juniors and Women's Section

In reviewing the Convention's work in my mind, I have been wondering if we were paying enough attention to our Junior work. I am not moved to make that observation because there were not more Juniors there; in fact, to me, it is rather a mistake to urge any but the senior members of the Juniors to come. It is rather expecting old heads on young shoulders to ask them to become really enthusiastic over co-operative credit and the new School Bill and topics of the like.

Rather it is because we did not take up very much time in our Women's Section of the Convention discussing the work and its problems, and I venture to state that in over 75 per cent of our Junior organizations, some U.F.W.A. woman will have to take the lead and start one, and what is more of a test, follow it up with steady interest. We cannot well expect the teacher to add to her duties by doing that, and in many cases she is a city girl who does not know the real meaning of our organization, although very often she will be most helpful afterwards.

As I said in a previous letter, the benefit of the organization to the Juniors will be manifold. They will gain experience in speaking and thinking on their feet and will learn the general etiquette of meetings, which will be useful no matter what their after life may be. But, more than that, if we interest ourselves in our Junior organizations and work with them, they will feel a part of our great rural movement.

One of our fraternal delegates who represented a city organization, I remember, remarked that after living for many years in Alberta she simply could not understand the view point of an Alberta farm woman who did not join our U.F.W.A. for it was part of an organization that had done so much for the Province and rural Alberta in particular.

Clubs of Purely Local Nature

I always feel rather a wave of pity when I hear of a rural club being formed which is purely local in nature, for it seems as though the members have missed one of the great conceptions of organization and that is the one of co-operation. If our U.F.A.'s through the Province had each organized locally and worked individually during the past twenty-one years, would we have accomplished what we have? We should have been as easily broken as single twigs in a bundle instead of having the united strength

we have. No doubt some of the most prosperous districts might have had more personal possessions but, as in our own life, it is not the possessions we have that give us lasting joy but the feeling we have been of help to others. So it is that our smallest and most remote Local in our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. can feel it has been helped by being a part of an organization that has done so much and is continuing to the betterment of rural life in the Province.

The same holds true of the children and of the young men and the young women of the district. When they realize that they are helping the senior organizations in their own district and reaching out and helping the Province-wide force, it gives them the same broader conception of usefulness.

What of the Younger Children?

I wonder if we have not made rather a mistake and gained the impression that the Junior organization was for the young men and the young women only. Personally, I think we should begin to interest the young people as soon as they are in school. We can show them without dwelling on its theories, what real co-operation is, and that they are a part of our organization and we need their help. It is something for Father, for Mother, for the big boys and girls and the smaller ones as well.

We all realize how much it means on the farm and in the home to make all the members of the family feel they are working together and that each one plays an important part. The work of Father and Mother is not something remote which calls them away—something of which they have little knowledge and in which they take little interest—but rather it is something very much a part of their lives.

Should we not make them feel they are as necessary and as useful in our public life? It is an inspiration for the older members to see the younger ones coming on, interested in our rural public life and naturally their interests will

broaden and deepen. At first we expect them to be more centred on sport and fun and outdoor amusements; they would not be natural young people if it were otherwise. However, the most careless, the most apparently indifferent youth or child has some hidden vision of idealism and of service, and this aspiration can be developed in working for what is really worthy in the service of his community and his country.

In our Conventions and in our Local meetings it seems to me it might be well to spend more time on our Junior work, getting the junior and the adult point of view on the Junior organization. We do not want the boys and girls to grow away from us in their interests, but to co-operate with us, so that these very junior members of today may see the next twenty-one years of our U.F.A. go on to further usefulness because we have had their help and their vision all through the years.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

When sending in photographs for reproduction in *The U.F.A.*, Local secretaries are requested to send in a smooth surfaced print—not a negative. Cuts for printing are made from the prints, and not from negatives.

"At our annual meeting all our officers were reinstated," writes Mrs. M. Harriman, secretary of Nightingale U.F.W.A. Local. "During 1929 we held 18 meetings. We have twelve members, all interested in the Local. We enjoyed our meetings with Mrs. Buckley and Mrs. Price in the summer, and we much appreciate the bulletins sent from Central Office."

Granum U.F.W.A. Local are arranging a debate on the Wheat Pool, and a progressive wheat drive and dance, states Mrs. E. H. Arlt, secretary; at the last social evening, they cleared \$17. Money raised by this means is used to pay the dues of the members. At the

Printed Programs for U.F.W.A. Locals

An attractively printed program for U.F.W.A. Locals has been prepared by the Executive, and is now ready for mailing. It has been felt that such a program might be of great assistance to Locals, especially new Locals, in planning the year's activities.

The Program consists of 16 pages, including covers. One meeting has been outlined for each month, providing for community singing, roll call, routine business, bulletin from Central. There is space for date and place of meeting, and name of hostess. It is not intended to direct the work of the Locals, and any changes desired can be made in the program.

On the inside front cover is printed the Club Women's Creed. There is space on inside back cover for names of officers and committees. It is tied with cord and can be hung in any convenient place.

The price is 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen. Each Local is being sent six copies, and we would ask that 50 be sent to Central for same. If there are any Locals that do not wish to retain the programs, they can, of course, be returned. If extra copies are required, please send your order to Central.

February meeting, held at the home of Mrs. W. Byer, the president, Mrs. G. Goeson, gave a very interesting report of the Convention.

Mrs. G. Watt gave a splendid report of the Convention at the regular meeting of East Lethbridge U.F.W.A. Local held at the home of Mrs. R. Wilmot. The meeting was altogether very enjoyable, writes Mrs. W. Gilford, President, and the hostess, assisted by her mother, Mrs. G. Ovard, of Magrath, served a delicious tea at the close.

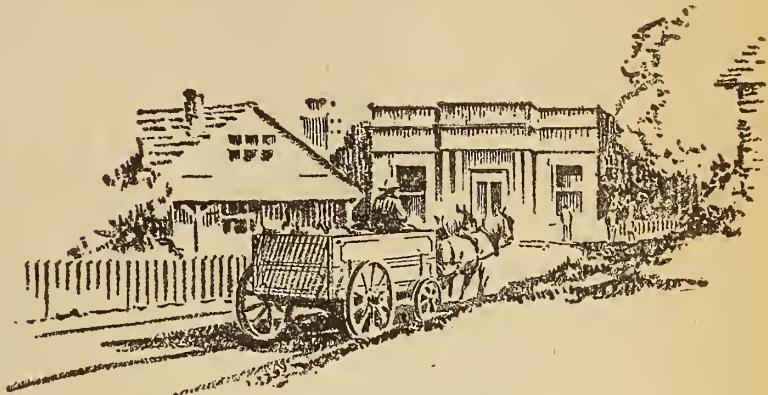
The vote taken in the local option area of Metiskow, in January, resulted in a victory for prohibition, 147 voting against the beer license and 86 for. Although the weather was extremely cold, the voters turned out splendidly, writes Mrs. S. E. Ford, of Metiskow, who wishes to express appreciation to the women voters who travelled long distances by team in some cases to vote.

At the February meeting of Beddington U.F.W.A. Local, held at the Community Hall, plans were made for the giving of a play, "Her Honor the Mayor," in the near future, writes Mrs. Banderob, secretary. Mrs. G. W. Wall gave a most excellent report of the Convention. It was decided to purchase some more books for the library; the Local are very grateful to W. E. Turner, of Calgary, for books donated.

Progressive U.F.W.A. Local re-elected Mrs. Gottschlich and Miss Reid as president and secretary respectively, while Mrs. Proudfoot is vice-president. Their meetings have been interesting, reports the secretary, with several good papers by members. They also had addresses from Mrs. Parlby, on her trip to the Old Country, from H. E. Spencer on banking, from Wm. Irvine on the last session of Parliament, and from a local lawyer on laws pertaining to women. The Local cleared \$185 from the annual chicken supper.

At the last meeting of Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary, it was decided to hold a sale of home cooking at Sedgewick in the summer, and an antique show, with a small admission charge, at the same time. "A splendid report of the Convention was given by Mrs. Andrews, making us all wish we had been there," writes Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary. "Misses Alice McDonald and Phyllis Aitcheson delighted the meeting with a song, accompanied by Mrs. F. Weber. The monthly gift, donated by Mrs. McDonald, was won by Mrs. Gurgrim. Lunch was served by the hostess."

"We finished a very pleasant year, and by all the plans, we expect to have, if anything, a better time in 1930," reports Mrs. A. Semple, secretary of Landonville U.F.W.A. Local. "We had a millinery course in May which was well attended, and sixteen hats were made under the instructions of Mrs. Nye. We have also taken up poultry in a business way; we had the Provincial poultry culler, D. Thornhill, visit us each fall for the last two years to cull our flocks, and have worked into good laying stock. We are very grateful to our Government for such valuable help. It was a great pleasure to this Local to hear that H. W. Wood and Mrs. Warr were both returned to office for another year."



The Road to the Bank

THE road from the farm to the Bank should be well worn: it is a safe road to travel and you will always find a welcome at this end.

Some day you may need assistance from the Bank to buy seed grain or to provide feed for your stock until marketing time. A Savings Account with us now is a good recommendation for future credit.

The Royal Bank of Canada

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2 Are you willing to wait a year for bloom, or do you want to be sure of it first year?

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4 Do you believe guarantee of delivery in approved "good condition" and "on time" is a thing so often claimed that it no longer means anything? Nevertheless you demand the guarantee just the same. We replace free any stock which does not grow.

Well, about all we can say to you is, that we have only one thing to sell and that is *satisfaction*. If you don't get a full and running over measure of that from us, we see to it that you do. No one has an equal in assortment, quantity or all-round quality of stock. This sounds like blowing. But it's a fact too easily proven to tempt exaggeration. Come look over our nursery. See for yourself. Send for the 24 page illustrated catalogue and Planters' Guide.

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East Vegreville U.F.W.A. Local, organized in March 1929, had 16 members at the end of the year, says a report from Mrs. W. R. McGowan, president. "In July we held a picnic at which we sold articles made from the members' talent money. Mrs. C. Brenton won the prize, having made \$5.25 out of her dollar. We had a booth, which made a good profit after paying out sports money. At each meeting we have ten-cent teas, which help when a Local is just beginning. Besides sending three delegates to the Provincial C. A. Convention, one to the Federal and one to the Annual Convention, we sent flowers to sick members, a gift to one leaving us, and we began the new year with a nice balance. The papers from the U.F.W.A. Directors help to make the meetings interesting and instructive." Mrs. McGowan represented the Local at the Annual Convention.

The hall was filled to capacity for the social evening and dance given by Morrin U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals on February 7th, writes Mrs. Neil MacLeod, secretary of the U.F.W.A. "The reports of the delegates to the Annual Convention—Mrs. A. Hodge and N. V. Fearneough—were of great help to those unable to attend the Convention. Mrs. Price gave a splendid address on the aims and achievements of the U.F.W.A., ending with a stirring appeal to all farm women to join. The vocal selections given by Mr. Franklin, and the violin and piano duets by F. Merritt and Mrs. W. Stickney were much enjoyed." At the January meeting, at the home of Mrs. G. Stickney, arrangements were made for serving lunch at the district convention in Morrin, and resolutions were discussed. At the February meeting, held at the home of Mrs. A. Gilrie, it was decided to buy more dishes for use at community affairs; and teams were chosen for a membership drive, Mrs. B. G. Davidson and Mrs. N. MacLeod being the captains.

Delia U.F.W.A. Local, organized by Mrs. Banner in March 1929, with twelve paid-up members, has now a membership of thirty-seven. Officers elected were Mrs. M. A. Hewson, president; Mrs. A. C. McCully, vice-president; Mrs. E. Dunfield, secretary; and Mrs. W. Carter, treasurer. "A number of very interesting papers were delivered by members during the year's eleven meetings," writes Mrs. Dunfield, "covering flower gardening with especial reference to plants suitable to Alberta, canning of fruits, vegetables, meats and soups, home-made back-yard playground equipment, immigration and what should be done for the immigrant. Junior work, care and feeding of invalids, and legislation passed during the year particularly with reference to women and children. G. A. Forster, M.L.A., and Mr. Thurber, school inspector, spoke in explanation of the proposed new School Act; Mrs. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, spoke on the golden rule in the U.F.A.; Mrs. Warr, president, gave a history of the U.F.A.; Dr. Netherton gave an address on dental matters. A library was bought, and the key placed in Miss Troupe's care. A pre-school and baby clinic was a decided success. Ten dollars were donated for prizes for children's work in the local fair. Two rural mail routes have been organized. A donation was made to the Red Cross, in aid of crippled children, and another to help keep up the rest room. The Sentinel Hill W. I., Craigmyle U.F.W.A., and the lady members of Springwater U.F.A. were entertained at various meetings. A meeting at Mrs. Mittstead's took the form of a garden

party, which was highly successful. A dance, two teas, a garden party and a chicken supper and dance were held to raise funds; all were successful, the last two particularly. Three members—Mrs. E. Dunfield, Mrs. W. Carter and Mrs. C. Greer—were present at all meetings. Much of the credit for the successful meetings is due to the supervisors appointed for each meeting, who arranged musical or other entertainment. The members also showed great interest and were very willing to help out." For 1930, this Local has under way plans for a sewing demonstration and a baby clinic.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department, Lougheed Building, Calgary*, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size any number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6409. Ladies' Apron Frock.

Cut in 4 Sizes: Small 34-36; Medium 38-40; Large 42-44; Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3 7-8 yards of 36 inch material. To make belt, pockets and vestee of contrasting material will require 1-2 yard. The width of the Frock at the lower edge is 2 yards. Price 15c.

6426. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 3 year size requires 2 yards of material 32 inches wide. The bow of ribbon requires 3-4 yard. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Scrapple: Clean about a pound of spareribs, cover well with cold water, adding whatever seasoning you prefer—onion, celery or sage—and bring slowly to a boil. Let it simmer gently until the meat slips from the bones. Strain

the liquid (removing any excess fat) and use it to make a cornmeal mush, about half a cup of cornmeal with a level tablespoon of flour to each pint of liquid. When the mush is cooked add the chopped meat and pour into a deep dish to set. Slice and fry as required. Fresh pork scraps can be used instead of the spareribs.

Savory Lima Beans: Cook lima beans in boiling water until tender. To two cups of the cooked beans add 1 tablespoon flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon celery salt, 1 tablespoon of finely chopped onion and 4 slices of bacon cut in small pieces. Moisten with 1 cup of water or canned tomato. Bake until nicely browned.

Nut and Rice Rissoles: To two cups of plain boiled rice add 2 beaten eggs, 4 tablespoons ground peanuts, pepper and salt. Shape into rissoles and fry in hot butter.

Peach Betty: For this pudding you will need a quart jar of peaches, 3 cups of breadcrumbs, 1 cup chopped almonds and 2 tablespoons of butter. Sprinkle a layer of the crumbs in a buttered baking dish, add a layer of the halved peaches and sprinkle with the chopped almonds, then another layer of crumbs dotted with butter. Repeat until all the ingredients are used; crumbs and butter should form the top layer. Pour carefully over all a cupful of the peach syrup. Bake slowly until browned.

Convention Reports Printed

A pamphlet of reports and addresses to the 1930 U.F.W.A. Convention is now available. The book will contain the address of the U.F.W.A. President to the U.F.A. Convention, reports for the year of conveners on Legislation, Immigration, Education, Social Welfare, Health, Marketing, Peace, Young People's Work, and report of the Executive. Also address on Creative Education by Hon. Irene Parlby; Radio and Adult Education by E. A. Corbett, M.A.; Crafts and Culture, by Miss Jessie Montgomery; outlines of addresses by Dr. Kerby dealing with The New Schools, and Some Aspects of Mental Hygiene by Dr. Fitzpatrick.

One copy has been sent to each Local, and any Local that can do so is requested to send 15c. to Central, which will go towards the cost of printing and postage. Further copies can be obtained at Central, 15c. each.

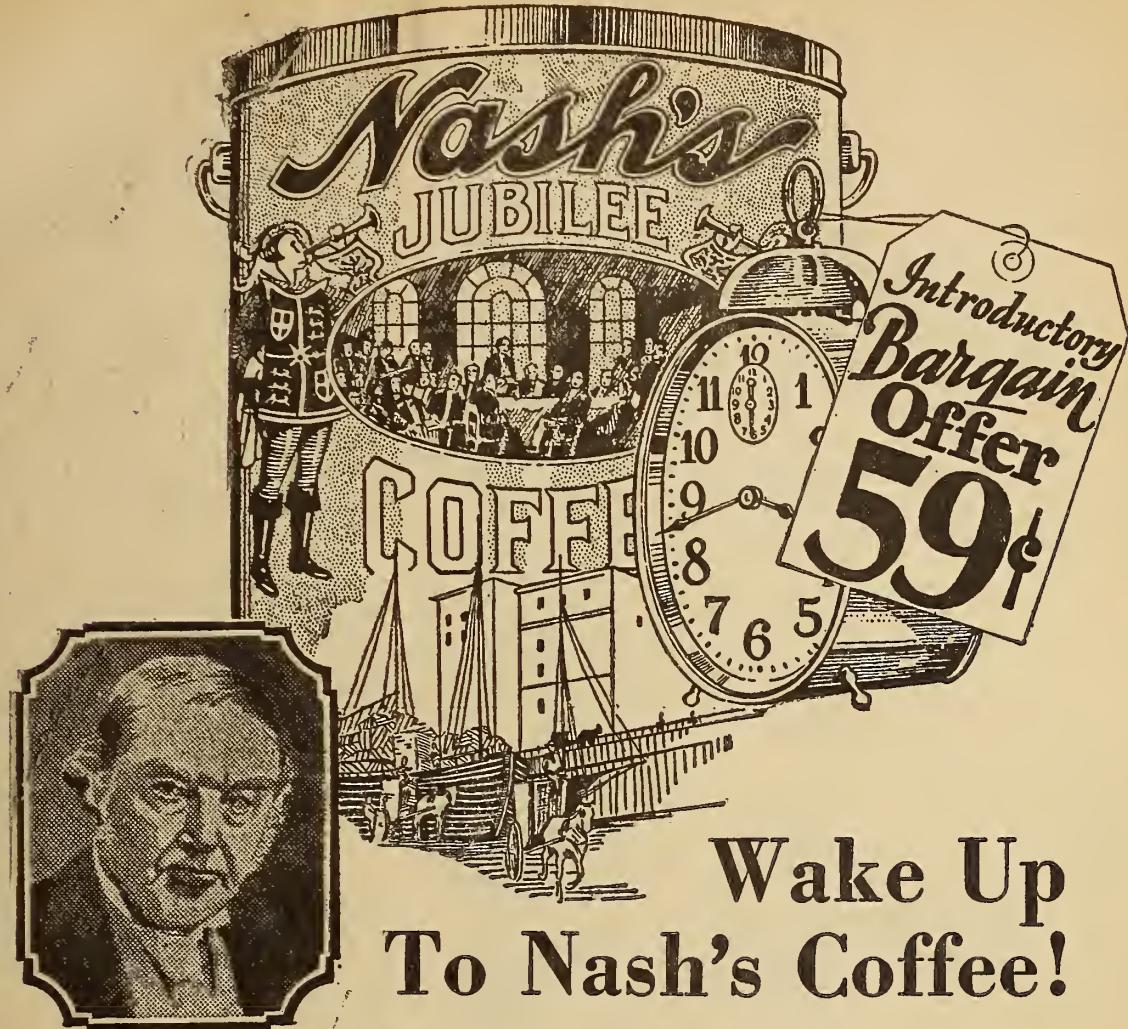
TWO LEADERS

(High River Times)

The United Farmers of Alberta have functioned under happy conditions in having as their two great heads, Henry Wise Wood and Premier Brownlee. Without such outstanding leaders, it is easily conceivable that they might have made many errors of inexperience during the first few years of their authority. With these leaders to guide and advise, the farmers' organization itself has grown in wisdom and stature. As a Government the U.F.A. has responded to responsibility. It has become adult, eliminating much of the early radicalism moving with caution, and encouraging wise legislation.

The farmers themselves are first to acknowledge how much they owe to the leadership of Wood and Brownlee, who are men of whom any party, organization or country might be proud.

Mr. Wood's re-election to the Presidency of the U.F.A. this year for the fifteenth time, is a tribute not only to his ability, but to his personality. He has mobilized conflicting forces as probably no other than himself could have done so well.



Wake Up To Nash's Coffee!

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Born in 1821, this great statesman began his early career as a country doctor. His courage and audacity brought the Maritime Provinces into Confederation—leading to Canada's Diamond Jubilee, after which Nash's Jubilee Coffee is named.

WAKE up to the extraordinary value of this big five-pound can of Nash's delicious Jubilee Coffee. Packing five pounds in one container we save the cost of four one-pound containers . . . we give you the difference in quality. We want you to try Nash's coffee. As an inducement we are offering with each five-pound container purchased, this serviceable clock at the very special price of 59¢. You get clock and Nash's Coffee in this special offering at your grocer's. You'll enjoy waking up to Nash's Coffee.

Nash's JUBILEE COFFEE

NASH TEA AND COFFEE IMPORTERS
165 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Value of Handicraft Work at Junior Meetings

By J. W. DINGWALL, Sedalia

While attending the Annual Convention, I was asked to write something about handicraft as a means of holding the interest of Juniors at their meetings. I will first of all give you a list of some of the kinds of work that can be done: fretwork, woollen balls, kitchen food containers, puzzles and passe partout.

For fretwork, you require fret saw, extra blades, file and sawing boards, which can be had from any handicraft dealers. The wood required has to be about 3-8 inch thick; if you can get an old tea chest from your store-keeper you will find this very useful. Many useful articles can be made and one of my suggestions is coat-hangers for kiddies' clothes.

Woollen balls can be made out of any old yarn that can be found, in the following way: cut a piece of cardboard from four to eight inches in diameter, with a round hole in centre from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Then proceed to pass the yarn through the hole and over the edge until entire hole is plumb full; when finished cut around the edge with scissors and tie centre with piece of yarn. Cut cardboard and pull it out, then roll in hands until loose ends fall out and the ball is round.

To make kitchen receptacles all you need is some old jam tins complete with lids, some paint and someone who is good at printing letters. Paint the tins one color and when dry print the words "Tea" "Sugar" etc. on them in another.

For jigsaw puzzles you require a fret-saw, wood about ½ inch thick and some pictures. Cut wood the size of the picture you decide to use, then paste the picture on and proceed to cut up into small pieces with the fretsaw. To make the puzzle interesting, it should be cut up into several different kinds of pieces, some curved, some straight.

I will now deal with "passe partout," which is picture framing with a special tape, called passe partout, which you can get from the stationer's. For glass, if you are near a photographer ask him to sell you his old negatives, then you have only to wash off the solution in hot water; and the cardboard can be got from old boxes. Cut your picture to the size of the glass you want to use, also the cardboard; place picture face down on the glass, with cardboard on top of that. Cut four pieces of tape the size of the glass and allow about ½ inch on two of your pieces for covering up the joins at the corners. A good method is to stick the tape on the glass, about ½ to 3-8 inch from the edge, before you put the picture on, and then bind all down at once. Any further information can be had by writing to Central Office.

News from Junior Locals

Hazel Norton is secretary, and Isabel Macleod, president, of the new Arrowwood Junior Local. There are twenty-five paid-up members.

Mrs. Pickel has organized the Stainleigh Junior Local at Hayter, which

has fifteen members to start with. Donald McBride is president, and Margaret Pope, secretary.

Fred Makarowski is president; Sam Wirth, vice-president, and Ernest Koehli, Jr., secretary, of the Willow Junior Local, formed recently at Daysland with nineteen paid-up members.

Onoway Junior Local has recently been organized under the direction of Ralph Critchlow. Edward Longman is president, and Evelyn Young, secretary. There are twenty-nine paid-up members.

"The second meeting of our Junior Local was held at Sugar Bowl school," writes Eva Lunde, secretary. "There were fourteen members present, and fourteen applications filled in for the Field Crops Competition."

Bobtail Junior Local has been organized at Menaik under the leadership of W. R. Eastwood, and has a membership of ten. Harold Ferguson is president, and Elsie Liddle, secretary. It is expected that more members will join shortly.

A new Junior Local has been formed at Baintree, called the Glenrose Junior U.F.A., with a membership of six. The following officers were elected: president, Alex McMillan; secretary, Merle County. Howard Logan was the organizer in charge.

"Pincher Creek" is the name of a new Local recently formed with a membership of ten. Alberta Cyr is president, and Barbara Neumann is secretary-treasurer. The members of this Local are all very interested in the Field Crops Competition.

"The regular meeting of Harmony Juniors was held at the home of Mrs. F. Evans, with eight members present. The roll call was answered with a riddle. It was decided to hold a social meeting on March 8th, with a program," reports Mary Dupilka, secretary.

Mollie Coupland organized the Monarch Junior Local on February 13th. The following officers were elected: president, Ingetta Koole; vice-president, Gustave Alexander; secretary, Mary Hunwick; treasurer, Anna Asplund. Twelve members signed the roll, and several more have promised to do so shortly.

"The Mosside Juniors held the February meeting at Mrs. Campbell's home," writes Catherine MacKenzie, secretary. "Mrs. O. F. Hawkey was elected supervisor in place of B. Kenyon. It was decided to have a dance. The Mosside Juniors challenge the Cavell Juniors to a debate on any topic they may care to choose."

Rosewood Junior Local has been reorganized with ten members, and more to follow. The following officers have been elected: President, Pearl Pugsley; vice-president, Alfred Schaber; secretary-treasurer, Donald Stover; entertainment committee, George Laing and Evelyn

Pugsley. The meetings are to be held the first and third Saturdays of each month.

A new Local has been formed at Eckville called the Estonian Junior U.F.A. with thirty-three paid-up members. The officers are as follows: M. N. Gilbertson, honorary president; C. Raabis, honorary vice-president; Robert Kinna, president; Harry Jackson, vice-president; Emma Kingsep, secretary-treasurer. Those on the committee are: Carl Raabis, social leader; Percy Thurbrun, vocational leader; W. G. Findlay (teacher), educational leader; Albert Pihooja, economic leader.

The Junior Branch is steadily growing! We have just reported nine new Locals, and added one hundred and fifty-nine new names to the Junior enrolment, not to mention the re-organizing of the Rosewood Local, which means ten more names to be added to our list. Do your best, Juniors, not only to increase your membership, but to live up to our four-fold plan of development. Remember that the Juniors of today are the Seniors of tomorrow.

The most outstanding social activity of Consort Junior Local, reports T. H. Holmes, correspondent, was a talking picture held at the community hall. Mr. Backman of the University Department of Extension being in charge of the entertainment. There was a good crowd and profits amounting to \$45 were realized from the show and dance. Attendance at recent meetings has been only fair owing to cold weather, but will undoubtedly increase with the coming of spring, adds Mr. Holmes.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of Waskatenau Junior Local held recently at the home of Mrs. William Warr. Dorothy Warr was elected president; Stewart Walker, vice-president; and Harvey Lunn, secretary. The play, "The Girl in the Air," which the Local put on on December 31st, proved such a success that it has been decided to take it to three nearby towns. Harvey Lunn was delegate to the U.F.A. Convention at Calgary.

"The Wheatsheaf Junior U.F.A. held their annual meeting at the school-house on February 1st," writes Jean Stokoe, secretary. "Owing to the absence of our supervisor, Mrs. R. Botheras, Mrs. Caldwell supervised in a very capable manner. We had a very enjoyable meeting with all the members present. The Juniors were very enthusiastic over the Field Crops Competition, and a number of the older ones signed for it. The new officers elected for the year are: President, Muriel Gowland; vice-president, Jim Stokoe; secretary-treasurer, Jean Stokoe. We also appointed a sports committee."

Organized in the fall of 1928 with 62 members by Charlie Mills, Junior President, the O.S.A. Junior Local has been carrying on with marked success, states a report from Arthur Rasmussen, Junior director for Wetaskiwin and president of the Local. W. Spence Morrison was the staff representative before Christmas and was replaced by F. F. Parkinson for the present term. Emeline Jones capably filled the office of secretary. Regular meetings were held twice a month until the membership increased to over 80. Some interesting programs were given, including an address by Wm. Irvine, M.P. Arthur Rasmussen was the delegate to the Annual Convention and gave a report

at a subsequent meeting. The week of February 3rd was voted U.F.A. week, and was terminated with the Juniors' dance, one of the most entertaining of the year. Music was supplied by the "Aggie Collegians" orchestra, conducted by Stanford R. Espedal. A presentation was made to the president, who is leaving to take a position in Edmonton.

Junior Delegates Hold Get-Together Luncheon

There were fourteen delegates present from our Junior Locals at the twenty-second Annual Convention. During the joint opening session, Charlie Mills, president of the Junior Branch, delivered his annual address, and both he and Mollie Coupland, our vice-president, spoke to the U.F.W.A. Convention on different phases of Junior work.

On Thursday, January 23rd, between 35 and 40 gathered together in the Board of Trade rooms for the third Junior Get-Together luncheon, which was well prepared and enjoyed by everyone. Then, as preliminary to the after dinner speeches, Charlie Mills, chairman for the occasion, asked that each in turn should rise and introduce himself or herself. After each had made himself or herself known, Mr. Mills rose and expressed his pleasure at presiding once more at the Junior banquet, and his regret that unforeseen circumstances had prevented Dr. H. W. Wood from being present. He spoke briefly yet forcibly upon the importance of the Junior Branch, its four fold aims and his own efforts as president during the past year.

The Juniors were fortunate in having the three members of the Senior Committee on Young People's Work present at the banquet and Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Hepburn and Mr. Scholefield each spoke briefly.

Mr. Corbett, in a short address, emphasized the importance of being able to express oneself in public without being handicapped by a feeling of self-consciousness, and expressed the hope that just as many Juniors as possible would participate this year in the Public Speaking Contest.

Miss Jessie Montgomery said she strongly endorsed all that had been said by the other speakers, and drew particular attention to the Reading Course, and the wonderful opportunities open to those attending University Week in June.

Miss Mollie Coupland, who needs no introduction so well is she known as vice-president of the Junior U.F.A., said a few inspiring words on the work of the Junior Branch.

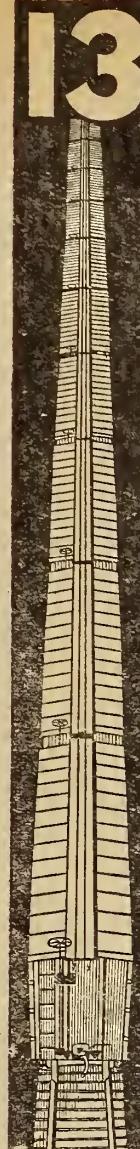
Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the Junior Banquet, and the time came only too soon to disperse in order to get back to the Convention Hall in time for the afternoon session.

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The total quantity of wood utilized in Canada per year is estimated to be equivalent to 2,708,070,000 cubic feet of standing timber, of the value of \$378,093,600.

100,000,000 TREES DISTRIBUTED

From the year 1901, when the free distribution of trees to settlers on prairie farms was commenced, until 1929 over 100,000,000 trees have been distributed from the tree nurseries operated by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan.



13 MILES OF SMUTTED WHEAT!

1,577 cars of wheat were rejected as smutty in the fall of 1928 - over 31 trains of 50 cars each! (which would occupy over 13 miles of track.)

This terrific waste amounted to over two million bushels. At a discount of 10c, \$211,318. was lost.

Not One Cent of This Loss Was Necessary!

Had this wheat been treated before seeding with Standard Formaldehyde, smut would have been killed - a fortune would have been saved to western grain growers.

If you paid tribute to the demon smut in 1928, resolve never to do it again. Stop smut from taking this unnecessary toll - help Western Canada's wheat maintain its proud reputation. **Use Standard Formaldehyde before you sow the seed!**

Our illustrated booklet "Smuts in Grain" is full of interesting and informative facts for grain growers. Write for it - it's free!

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“Permanent Partners Of The Continent”

**In Ringing Declaration President Macaulay
Describes This As Effect of Sun Life
Company’s Investment Policy.**

**Its Wisdom Vindicated in Wonderful Report
For Past Year.**

Montreal, Feb. 17. — A most lucid explanation of how little the fluctuations of Wall Street affect companies which buy securities, not for re-sale, but for investment, was given by President T. B. Macaulay at the annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. He reduced to the plainest terms what is obscure to many, when he compared the Stock Exchange to an auction room where prices fluctuate according to the mental condition or the bank balance of the bidders and not according to the intrinsic value of the articles on sale. Mr. Macaulay expressed comparative indifference to these things, his company being concerned primarily and chiefly with the continuance or increase of dividends on the sound securities held by his company.

Impressive Vindication of Investment Policy

And judged by that test, the head of the Sun Life Company surely had remarkable vindication of his investment policy in the report he submitted to a crowded meeting of enthusiastic policyholders. Not only was he able to report new assurances for the year of over \$650,000,000 which carries his company all on to the three billion mark of assurances in force—he was able to show profit earnings which have risen close to \$43,000,000. And as though in mockery of the gyrations of the Stock Market, the dividends actually being paid on Sun Life stocks are \$3,374,000 in excess of those payable on these shares when purchased, while the rights and stock privileges have been worth about \$17,000,000.

Great National Future Shared by Company

“Through our large stock holdings,” he said, “we have become permanent partners in the great utility and other corporations which furnish such essential service that they may almost be said to be part of our national life.

“We believe in the future of our entire nations—both Canada and the United States. What will they be fifty years from now? Does anyone doubt their future?

“We have hitched our investment policy to the star of this Continent,” Mr. Macaulay declared amid loud applause, “and, in particular, to our great cities, and, just as surely as they continue to grow and prosper, so surely will our investments grow and prosper.”

The President’s Speech

Mr. Macaulay spoke as follows:

“It is with very special pleasure that I move the adoption of this fifty-ninth annual report of the Company. We have grown accustomed to great and increasing prosperity, but the achievements of the past year surpass all previous records in even our history.

“The New Assurances paid for reached the huge total of \$654,000,000. Even more impressive, however, is the fact that this is an increase of more than forty-eight per cent over last year.

“The Assurances in force now exceed \$2,400,000,000, an increase of over half a billion. But a few years ago we rejoiced at reaching the one billion mark; we now have passed the second billion and are well on towards the third billion.

“The Income has reached \$172,000,000, and the Assets are now \$568,000,000.

“More important still, the profit earnings of the year have risen to nearly \$43,000,000. We have as usual applied a considerable proportion of these earnings to further

strengthening the position of the Company.

“Another \$10,000,000 has been deducted from the market values shown in the report, raising that item to \$30,000,000; \$1,000,000 has been written off the Company’s buildings, while over \$2,000,000 has been added to our various special reserves.

“The sum of \$22,600,000 has been distributed as profits to our policyholders, and in addition to all this nearly \$6,000,000 has been added to the undistributed surplus, now more than \$60,000,000.

“This wonderful showing is, as always, based on a valuation of our securities enormously below the market quotations actually existing at the close of the year, so that the real strength of the Company is only partially disclosed.

Stock Exchange a Mere Auction Mart

“That such results should be achieved in the face of the Stock Exchange panic, of which we have heard so much, may at first appear strange. It is, however, not so surprising, for we are apt to over-estimate the importance of that crisis, serious though it was. What is the Stock Exchange?

It is merely a place where public auctions are held. It differs from other auctions only in the articles sold, and in the volume of the transactions. It is no more true of this auction than of other auctions that the prices bid are an infallible index of the real value of the articles dealt in. The quotations fluctuate with the optimism or the pessimism of the bidders. They are frequently much better evidence as to the bank accounts and credit of the bidders than of the value of the stocks bought and sold.

Business as Usual

“That was exactly the situation during the recent price reaction. It was purely a Stock Exchange panic. It was not caused by any trouble in general business. We did not see the closing down of factories, wholesale discharges of employees, and other symptoms of business distress such as marked the great depressions to which our minds revert. Outside the ranks of the unfortunate speculators there was little to show that anything unusual was happening in the Wall street auction rooms. On the wildest days of the reaction the business of the country went on as usual. Men continued to work, children continued to be born, the population continued to grow, the great electric companies continued to increase their output, enlarging their power houses or building new ones. The great corporations whose stocks we own continued to expand, continued to prosper and to earn even larger dividends, just as if there were no dealings in their shares at all. What happened was merely that last June, in a wild burst of enthusiasm, speculators bid up prices beyond normal levels, and this in turn produced a wave of selling which began as profit-taking, but ended in a panic which carried prices as much below normal levels as they had previously been forced above them. The prices of November last, of course, showed a great drop from the quotations of mid-September, but in reality that great reaction did little more than remove the temporary bulge caused by the over-enthusiastic bidding of the previous months of the year. The actual intrinsic value of the shares was, of course, not affected by the fact that the speculators had exhausted their bank accounts and had had to lower their bids.

Dividends on Securities Greatly Increased

“The investor who buys for permanent holding is but little concerned as to the prices which may be bid for his stocks by those who frequent the Exchanges. What interests him is to know that his dividends will not only be paid regularly but will gradually increase with the passing years. I will apply this test to our own holdings. At the present time the dividends actually being paid on our stocks are \$3,374,000 in excess of the dividends payable on those same shares when we purchased them. This is equal to one and a quarter per cent per annum on the book value of all our holdings. We have also received rights and stock privileges worth about \$17,000,000. And the end is not yet. Even since the slump began on say October first, the dividends payable

(Continued on opposite page)

SUB-SOILING AND DEEP TILLAGE

(Continued from page 24)

ods of deep tillage, the average yields obtained in the extensive experiments here reported seem to warrant the conclusion that as a general practice for the Great Plains as a whole no increase of yields or amelioration of conditions can be expected from the practice.

"Subsoiling and deep tillage have been of no value in overcoming drought. The effect, on the contrary, apparently has been to reduce the yields in those seasons that are below the average in production."

"Right and Wrong Ways of Subsoiling"

W. D. Trego Advises Subsoiling to 9 or 10 Inches When Soil Is Dry

In the following article, written by way of comment on results of certain past experiments, Mr. Trego indicates the conditions under which it is understood most of such experiments have been carried on, and states the conditions under which he believes future experiments should be made in the future:

Nearly all attempts at subsoiling in the past have been done by some kind of a subsoiler attached to the plow or lister to loosen up the subsoil in the bottom of the furrow.

Any soil which is damp enough to plow well is too damp to subsoil, because it will not break and shatter, but will simply cut a trench through the soil as wide as the subsoiler blade.

When a subsoil is dry enough to shatter properly, a 2 inch point being drawn through the hard subsoil will cause it to rise and crack and shatter to a distance of one foot or more on each side of the point and leave it full of cracks in which the fine surface soil will trickle down and carry with it the bacteria which is necessary to start to multiply there to give the plant greater range for gathering its food supply.

If plowing is done when the soil is wet enough to stick together and a subsoiler is attached to the plow to loosen up the subsoil, it will pack the subsoils on either side and do harm rather than good to the crop which may be seeded later.

My advice to farmers is to begin by only subsoiling to a depth of 9 to 10 inches, when the soil is as dry as possible and let this take the place of plowing.

The surface cultivation should also be done at the times when the surface is in the best condition to create the seed bed and destroy the weeds.

After the first moisture falls on the subsoiled land, the surface should be worked so as to create a mulch and seal the moisture up in the subsoil and later firm it down so as to drive out all surplus air from the soil. The rod weeder is a splendid tool for this purpose and will put the land in ideal condition while keeping down the weeds on the summer-fallow fields after the breaking up of the subsoil the previous fall.

Investigations made by scientists have established that Canadian salmon are higher in protein content than practically any of the meats and considerably higher than cereals or vegetables. The Pacific Coast salmon that is richest in protein content is the pink, and, not as may be popularly thought, the more famous *sockeye*.

(Continued from opposite page)

on our stocks have increased about \$1,500,000 and we have received rights with a value even in these markets of \$1,100,000.

No Losses by Permanent Investors

"To imagine that loss was caused to any except those carrying shares on margin because market prices in 1929 marched up a hill and then marched down again, is to remind me how an old friend told me mournfully some years ago that he had lost over a million dollars during the preceding twelve months. When I replied sympathetically, he added with equal mournfulness: 'Yes, I have lost over a million by not buying stocks a year ago when they were low.' The losses supposed to have been suffered by permanent investors, such as the Sun Life, are like those of my jocular friend—they are not losses at all, but merely profits which we might have made had we known just when the peak was, and had altered our practice so as to sell out at that time.

Following the Continent's "Star"

"When investing our funds, we look always to the distant future—ten, twenty, thirty years hence. Through our large stockholdings we have become permanent partners in the great utility and other corporations which furnish such essential service that they may almost be said to be part of the national life. We believe in the future of Montreal, of New York of Chicago, and of all our great centres of population. We believe even more in the future of our entire nations—both Canada and the United States. What will they be fifty years from now? Does any one doubt their future? We have hitched our investment policy to the star of this Continent, and in particular to our great cities, and just as surely as they continue to grow and prosper, so surely will our investments grow and prosper. What need we care for the moods or pocketbooks of in-and-out speculators? Why should we reverse our policy and throw our great holdings on the market for some possible temporary gain? Could we be sure that we would ever get our shares back? We prefer to continue as permanent partners.

Sun Impregnable on Blackest Day

"We must, of course, consider market quotations when preparing our annual report, but our policy is so to undervalue our holdings that there can be a tremendous drop in prices without even reaching the figures at which our securities are carried in our accounts. Last year we announced that we had a margin of \$100,000,000 to provide for just such a possible market crisis as we have experienced. We expected a reaction, but I confess that we did not expect one of such severity. Our assets have now been tested by one of the worst financial reactions in history, and you will be interested to know that the provision made by us for such a contingency proved more than ample, for even on the blackest of the black days we still had about \$35,000,000 of the amount intact as a margin of excess valuation still remaining to protect

our surplus. I am now able to say that even after distributing the large profits which we have announced, after making the further reserves to strengthen our position, and after adding \$6,000,000 to our declared surplus, we have today the entire margin of \$100,000,000 again intact. The blow has fallen, the slump has come, the values are marked down and we are in a stronger position than ever before in our history.

"This practice of undervaluing our securities is now a permanent feature of our investment policy. I look forward to the time in the not distant future when we will have an undisclosed margin so huge that even the present large figure will appear comparatively small. It is our ambition that the values placed on our securities will always be buttressed by safeguards so great that market fluctuations will affect us no more than the winds that whistle around our building.

Securities Compared

"I would not have you suppose that I am blind to the merits also of well selected bonds and mortgages as investments. There is much to be said for them. Their values, nominally at least, do not fluctuate greatly. They are particularly attractive at times when stock quotations appear unduly high, as in the latter part of last year. But while they offer greater resistance to price reactions, they have no power of growth. Personally I prefer securities that live and advance, that keep pace with national growth and development—securities with a future, rather than securities which, even if protected against deterioration (not always successfully) by gold caskets, can, at best, only remain stationary and unchanging by the side of the road while the army of progress marches past. There is a happy medium. I think that our Company should always have a large amount invested in choice bonds, but I also think that in the best interests of our policyholders a considerable proportion of our assets should always be invested in high grade progressive common stocks.

A Future that Defies Prophecy

"It is a wonderful report that we present, but I always think of the present as a mere vantage ground from which to get an ever further vision into the future which must be planned for. What is our future to be? The realities of the present are far in advance of anything that we even imagined possible but a few years ago, and the outlook now is brighter than ever. I hardly dare to make a prophecy. If any of you care to calculate what our position will be if we can maintain anything like our present rate of progress for even the next few years, the results will surprise you. We already occupy a remarkable position. We have a character and an individuality all our own. We have an enthusiastic army of policyholders, and we enjoy the confidence of the public in a very unusual degree. We can, I think, look forward to a future so glorious that even the achievements of the present will then seem small. And let us never forget that every extension of our business is an extension of service and blessing to humanity."

ADVT.

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Dairy Pool

Why Existing Plants Should Be Run to Full Capacity

Centralizers Give Greatest Cheapness in Manufacture—Lethbridge Shippers and the Southern Cream Pool

By L. B. HART, President Alberta Dairy Pool

During U.F.A. Convention week in Calgary, at the suggestion of the Central Pool Unit, a meeting of the Directors of the Dairy Pool Units was held in the Longheed Building. All the managers and some of their secretaries were there also. We put in a full day discussing such problems as marketing, publicity, etc.

In the marketing discussion some of us were surprised to find that as yet only 20 per cent of the butter manufactured in Alberta was made by the Pool. Pool butter is in demand, because of its uniform good quality, one result of centralizers; and to meet this demand someone suggested the feasibility of a Pool unit at Lethbridge.

My object in writing is not to discourage this idea, but to try and show that until a large enough sign-up is secured to make a unit there economically sound, all true co-operators in the south make every effort to send their cream in to the Southern Cream Pool in Calgary.

If the readers of *The U.F.A.* will turn back to their issue of September 1st, 1928, they will find an article telling of the dairy co-operators in Alberta uniting to form a workable Provincial Pool. The former Dairy Pool had been doing its best to serve the dairy producers of Alberta for the previous two years, 1926-27. Because of lack of ownership and control, and because of the inefficiency of the small creamery, they found it impossible to carry on. Therefore the present Pool was formed, with the strict proviso that each unit must be owned and controlled by its contract signers.

Rapid Progress Made

At that time the Central Dairy Pool, Alix, had the only up-to-date factory. The Northern unit was in a rented building; the Southern in a small and inconvenient building. Today we have each unit housed in a modern plant, capable of handling double the amount of cream they are receiving today.

In the summer of 1928 Calgary had about 150 contract signers; Edmonton about 300. Today Calgary has 1100, Central 1700, and the Northern (Edmonton) 2300.

This progress is due in large measure to the efficient work of the managers and staff of the different units.

Needs Time, Work and Money

To start a Pool unit in the South would require a few hundred contract signers formed into an association, with capital to the extent of at least 15 per cent of their requirements to build or purchase a plant. To accomplish this requires time, work and money. In the meantime all the other units are crying aloud for cream, especially Calgary. The other units being in more of a mixed farming district, naturally receive more

cream, but even they wonder why more dairymen do not join the Pool and own and control their own manufacturing and marketing plant.

Would it not be wiser to run the plants we now have at full capacity, rather than to burden ourselves with the additional expense overhead of another plant?

High Grades from Long Distance

Some will say, we will lose too much in grade, shipping so far. Mr. Christensen, manager of the Northern unit, tells me that some of his highest grade shippers are those who ship the longest distances. Some from away into Saskatchewan. The grade, he states, is largely determined the first hour after milking; instant cooling, so that the bacteria cannot multiply, does the trick.

Cost of Shipping

How about cost of shipping so far? The express is paid by the unit; we all share alike. True co-operation.

In that same issue of September 1st, 1928, you will see what the old Pool was up against. In the 40 creameries they had under contract, there was only one we could call efficient.

On page 24 is a table showing that in 16 of the 40 creameries making an average of 72,087 lbs. per year, the cost of manufacturing 100 lbs. of butter was \$11.14; that is gathering costs, office and manufacturing costs, pay roll, interest and depreciation.

The 17 creameries making an average of 165,361 lbs. butter, cost \$8.36 per 100 lbs. to manufacture. The 6 creameries whose average make was 359,916 lbs., cost \$7.76 per 100 lbs.

And the one creamery which made 734,687 lbs. cost only \$5.28 per 100 lbs. The cost is slightly higher now.

Centralizers Manufacture Cheapest

This table plainly shows that the centralizers can manufacture at much less cost than the plant with only a small make. In the case of the creamery making less than 100,000 lbs., the cost is less than half.

We often hear people say money talks, but the dollar we can make or save is only part of the aim of all true co-operators. By taking part in this great movement, we are doing our little bit to raise the status of our calling. It leaves to our children the hope of a higher social order. Working together for the common good of all, gradually will come that happy time when we can say, not me and mine, but us and ours.

Can we not with confidence ask that we all ship our cream to the nearest Pool unit, making every effort to bring such a volume that we will be compelled to

have a big plant at Lethbridge in the near future?

Sit down now and write your nearest pool unit for shipping tags and contract.

PRAIRIE BUTTER PRODUCTION

Winnipeg.—Not only do the farms in the three prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—produce about 90 per cent of the wheat grown in Canada, but they now provide a substantial amount of butter to spread on the bread made from the wheat, or for other edible purposes. Last year these three Provinces produced a total of 81,977,109 pounds of butter, a big increase over the production in 1928. This was enough to provide every man, woman and child in Canada with over eight pounds. Fifteen years ago the Prairie Provinces were importing many carloads annually to meet the home demand, now they export hundreds of carloads every year. The Province of Saskatchewan headed the list in butter output in 1929 with a total of 31,280,000 pounds of creamery and dairy butter; Alberta was next with 27,025,000 pounds and Manitoba third with 23,672 109 pounds. Canadians eat more butter than the people of any other country, the annual per capita consumption being about 30 pounds.

Wetaskiwin Pool Holds First Annual Meeting

Five Months Operation Brings First Dividend
(*Wetaskiwin Times*)

The first annual meeting of the Wetaskiwin Dairy Pool was held in the U.F.A. hall on Saturday, January 18th, 1930. Owing to the inclemency of the weather only about fifty of the patrons of the creamery were present.

The Chairman, E. E. Sparks, gave a satisfactory account of the stewardship of the Directors for the five months the creamery had been in operation.

W. A. MacAllister, the manager, read his report, which showed a considerable increase of production from the previous year and enough of a financial surplus so that the directors could declare a dividend to the patrons for the full period of operation and an interest bearing participation certificate, which would leave a considerable surplus to work on.

A cup has been presented to each of the Pool creameries by "The Cow Bell," to be held for one year by the patron who delivers the most butterfat to each creamery unit. The cup was won by Mrs. N. H. A'en, of Brightview, who delivered 1487 lbs. of butterfat to the Wetaskiwin Dairy Pool during the five months of operation. The following are a few of the largest producers:

Jacob Walters, 1364 lbs.; Mrs. J. Green, 1290 lbs.; Henry Scholtz, 1158 lbs.; A. Brandt, 1134 lbs.; G. Starkey, 1086 lbs.; A. Klone, 1080 lbs.; J. R. Rickard, 1044 lbs.

Mr. Christie of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, delivered a very interesting

address on the workings of the Northern Pool, giving many useful pointers about the collection of cream and a suggestion that an effort be made to get as many contracts signed as possible, so that the selling department may have some idea of just how much of an output they will have to dispose of from the W.D.P., thereby enabling them to sell to better advantage. He also recommended that there be a closer co-operation between the different cream pool units in regard to bonus paid to patrons, so that the cream producers in the Province might all be paid as near as possible on the same basis.

A resolution was passed that the Federal Government be asked to give protection against the dumping of foreign butter into Canada.

As the time is drawing near when, as the W.D.P. include, amongst its patrons the owners of all the prominent registered dairy herds in the community, and the time is also near when a number of outstanding dairy bulls may be required, the management of the creameries are prepared to do everything possible to assist any dairyman in his community to get what he requires.

The Wetaskiwin Dairy Pool, Limited, is in a central location with excellent train service and is of great advantage to farmers who ship their cream by rail-road.

IMMIGRATION

(From the *Canadian Forum*)

Another matter on which a great deal of eloquence has been wasted during the past year is the subject of British immigration. It is now obvious to everyone who has paid any attention to our immigration problems in Canada that we are in no position to absorb a great stream of mass immigration just now and that the British workman, in spite of hard times, is in no mood to take part in such a movement. Large schemes of state-aided immigration are not wanted by anyone except the enthusiasts who would pick up soft jobs in the schemes. The only source from which a large immigration in the form of a mass movement is likely to be available in the near future is Central and Eastern Europe; and the only people in Canada who want such a large immigration are the contractors and big business men who are looking for cheap, ignorant, unorganized and docile labor. English labor, it may be remarked, with its trade union traditions, is just what most of these gentlemen, in spite of their fine Imperialist speeches, do not want. But it is not likely to come in any big quantities anyway.

Ocean going arrivals during the past year numbered 1,298, of 4,532,794 net tons, as compared with 1,344 ships of 4,674,091 net tons in 1928. In the foreign coastwise trade 1,540 ships of 2,096,237 net tons, were reported inward, in comparison with 1,470 ships totalling 2,109,982 net tons in the year before. The local coastwise arrivals in 1929 numbered 20,711, of 5,283,901 net tons, while in 1928 there were 19,270 ships of 4,958,498 net tons.

During the year 1929 a total of 23,549 vessels aggregating 11,912,932 net tons arrived at the Port of Vancouver, as compared with 22,084 vessels totalling 11,742,571 net tons during the previous year.

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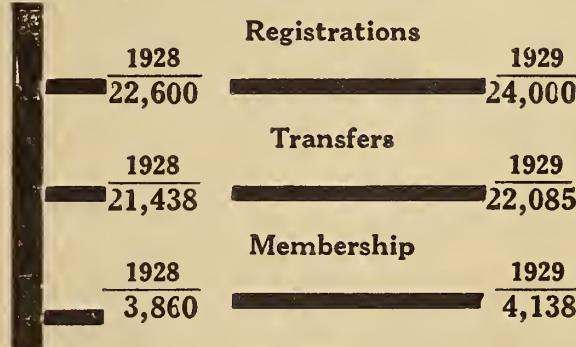
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901

A BANNER YEAR FOR HOLSTEIN BREEDERS



The above figures for 1929 show registrations and transfers 15,653 greater than those combined for all other dairy breeds—substantial evidence that Holsteins are steadily increasing their lead in GENERAL POPULARITY—PRODUCTION—PROFIT.

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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Fifth Annual Pool Convention Called

The fifth Annual Convention of the Livestock Pool has been called for March 5th and 6th at the Memorial Hall, Edmonton.

This Convention will be the first Convention held under our second series contract, and in view of the fact that the Convention a year ago laid down a policy of processing, and at this Convention that policy will be considered and augmented, a great deal that will be of interest to the producers of this Province will arise from its proceedings.

Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, has been asked to speak to the Convention, and Hon. R. G. Reid, and Mayor Douglas of Edmonton, have been asked to speak at a banquet to be held on the evening of March 5th.

Notices of the Convention have been sent to all Associations, and a full attendance is expected.

What the Peace River Thinks of the Alberta Livestock Pool

By FRANK MARPLE, Director, District G.

In my visits to different districts in the North, I found that the feeling towards the Pool seemed to be growing stronger all the time. As a matter of fact, results are proving this out, as our volume and percentage have increased this year, and with the influx of settlers that are coming in and going on land that is more adaptable to stock raising than grain farming, I feel confident that our volume will be greatly increased as time goes on.

On every hand I am asked questions regarding the packing plant, not with the idea that we should rush into this thing, unprepared, but that whenever the time is ripe, the producers want us to be ready to go.

It must be realized that we in the north have some problems which perhaps do not exist anywhere else in the Province, in connection with the collecting and shipping of livestock. For instance, a lot of our best districts today lie from 15 to 85 miles from a railway, and along the railway line, some places are so small it is impossible to get up a car lot shipment, and it sometimes takes three or four of these points to make a complete load. It is here where co-operative shipping is appreciated. Before we were able to ship co-operatively, a drover used to come in and make you a bid, and if you turned this bid down, you might wait so long for another one that your stock would depreciate in value, thereby causing a loss. This would force you to accept the drover's offer next time, even if you knew you were being beaten.

We still find some farmers that think they know the price of stock a little better than anybody else. I ran into an instance of this kind not long ago, where five or six men each had a calf to sell, and were advised to ship co-operatively and get all that was in them. The next day along came a neighbor and bought these calves for \$35 each. The buyer, a Pool member, shipped an average one with the Association, and it weighed 660 lbs. and sold for \$10. If these men had shipped their calves through their Local Association, they would have

received \$66, less handling charges, or as much money, plus five shares in the packing plant.

Generally speaking, the north country has proven the worth of co-operative shipping and intends to maintain the Association so as to receive the double benefits of Co-operative Shipping and controlled marketing.

Hello, Operator!

—this is the Direct Buying Packing Co. calling Henry Jones on Road No. 5.

Hello, this is Henry Jones.

This is the packing house buyer, Mr. Jones. Say, are you going to ship me your hogs?

No, I have decided to ship them to the open competitive market.

Why go to all that expense, Mr. Jones? We can save you commission, yardage and feed charges at the market.

Well, in the first place, in 1928, those charges cost the producer only two cents out of each dollar he received for his livestock, and that is a small fee for handling the hogs, providing maximum fill, sorting and grading, expert sales service, weighing, insurance, clerical work, and yardage space at the market where the hogs can be sold in open competition to the highest bidder.

Well, but Mr. Jones, we can do all that handling without cost to you.

Yes, but if you assume the handling under your scattered method of buying, it will cost you even more than two per cent of my returns, and you will in turn take it out of the price of my hogs some way.

You don't understand, Mr. Jones; we handle your hogs, weigh them, grade them and all that, and save you that expense.

Yes, I understand all right. You just buy my hogs and at the same time you sell them to yourself, and I have no voice in the matter whatever.

Well, but Mr. Jones—

Wait just a minute. How long would your business succeed if you had nothing to say about the price of your meat products?

Yes, but Mr. Jones—

Wait just a minute now. Just how long would your concern be successful if the consumer marked the price on your products without any competition from other buyers?

I'll tell you, Mr. Jones, the time has come when the farmer must cut down the needless expense of the commission man and the stockyards in marketing if he is going to be successful in farming.

Well, it seems to me that you as a buyer of our product are now recommending that we farmers do away with the market machinery that fights our price battles for us.

Mr. Jones, you should effect economies wherever possible.

Yes, when your concern finds it good business to cut down on advertising, high powered salesmanship, research, and costly methods of merchandizing, I will take more stock in what you say.

Many farmers are saving money by selling direct, Mr. Jones.

Well, our hogs go to supply the pork demands of the people of this nation, so I am going to sell through national channels of trade to the highest bidder instead of letting the direct buyer do that after he gets my hogs.

Listen, Mr. Jones you are an influential farmer in your community and I will see that you get the market for your hogs.

Well, I'll tell you, if I have any influence with my neighbors I am going to use it in favor of the system of marketing which gives them an equal voice with the buyer in the question of price.

Well it looks like we can't do business.

That is right. The open competitive market for me, because there can be no successful agriculture which does not link up its farm production with efficient methods of marketing.

Well Mr. Jones, I guess you've got me beat when it comes to talking.

Of course I have because I am defending a method of marketing that is economically sound.

Well, no harm done.

No, no harm done.

Well, Good-by Mr. Jones.

Good-bye.

PACKERS AND THE POOL

One of Alberta's packing companies congratulates the Alberta Livestock Pool on the showing it has made as a livestock marketing organization. It believes the Pool has a very large field for useful activity as a marketing organization.

Although this company, by the way, has not yet placed its packing plant department on the same co-operative basis as its creamery department; nevertheless to be consistent with its creamery policy, we believe it will do so in the very near future. In the meantime, this company believes that any move made by the Livestock Pool toward a meat processing undertaking is bound to end in failure and disaster.

Farmers' efforts at organization and co-operation have always been encouraged by private interests so long as such efforts did not extend too far. The Livestock Pool is encouraged by packing interests.

to confine its efforts to orderly marketing and winter feeding. Such activities will not conflict with the packers' interests.

The scene changes when the Pool enters the processing stage, however. The one aim of big business today is to eliminate competition as far as possible. The Livestock Pool, from the standpoint of certain interests, looms as a dangerous competitor the day it enters the processing stage. It must therefore expect to receive no encouragement from such interests.

Bonusing Rural Power Lines

In the program of legislation to be brought down by the Ontario Government during the present session of the Provincial Legislature is an amendment to the Hydro-Electric Power Act to provide for the bonusing of rural power lines and a reduction of 50 per cent in the fixed charges made against such lines. The purpose of this is to extend the advantages of cheap electric power to farmers and others residing in the rural districts of Ontario. Last year over 2,000 miles of new power lines were erected in rural districts of the Province. Most of these lines are built by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the largest public utility body of its kind in the world. The Commission also supplies the power. Among the extensions carried out last year by the "Hydro" as the Commission is popularly called, were a 2,200 horsepower development on the South Muskoka River at Trethewey Falls, one on the South river, and one of 5,000 horsepower at Lower Ear Falls on the English river. Work was also advanced on the 54,000 horsepower development at Alexander Landing on the Nipigon river; on the installation of a tenth unit of 58,000 horsepower in the Queenston station on the Niagara river and on the duplication of the 220,000-volt transmission line bringing Gatineau River power to Toronto. The Commission took an additional 76,000 horsepower during 1929 under its contract with the Gatineau Power Company. A new contract for 250,000 horsepower was also made with the Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company, delivery to commence in 1932.

OVER 66,200 TRACTORS

Though the popularity of "Old Dobbin" continues to hold a prominent place on the farms of Canada, the "Iron Horse," or the mechanical farm implement, is advancing in popularity, particularly among farmers in the three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There are, according to a recent estimate, a total of 66,220 tractors in operation on the 248,162 Canadian Prairie farms, 14,557 of which were bought last year. In Manitoba there are 12,346; in Saskatchewan 35,083 and in Alberta 18,791 farm tractors.

The total of harvester-combines in use on the Prairies at the end of 1929 was 7,726, of which 3,295 were bought last year. In 1928 only 176 harvester-combines were sold. The following year the sales were 598. In 1928 they jumped to 3,657, an increase over the previous year of 611 per cent. Sales of threshers in the three Prairie Provinces last year totalled 2,095.

PHONETIC GEOGRAPHY

Teacher (trying to catch the class): "Now tell me, pupils, where do they grow cube sugar?"

Little Willie: "That's easy, Cuba."

Location and Market Trends

Determine Successful Farm Practice

Scientific Planning Based on Facts Reduces Your Hazard and Increases Your Profit

WE must have facts on which to base our plans.—That is the cry of every successful farmer, merchant and manufacturer today. Old-fashioned "rule-of-thumb" methods no longer pay. Assurance of profit lies only in sound plans based on facts.

One of the biggest jobs of the Federal Department of Agriculture is to establish facts upon which you and other Canadian farmers may base your plans. Here are a few of them.

Location Governs Choice of Varieties

In selecting varieties of wheat, oats, barley or other crop you must be governed by your location. The Experimental Farms Branch has made a wide study to determine what crops and what varieties and strains are most profitable in different districts. There is a great variation. Many farmers are growing varieties not suited to their location.

In this space we cannot give the details concerning all districts across Canada, but you can obtain the information concerning your district by writing to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm—or to Ottawa. Growing the most suitable varieties or strains, unmixed and free from seed weeds, assures you of highest yields and highest prices. If you grow grain for feed, ask about suitable mixtures. Write NOW—get the facts—while there is still time to plan before seeding commences.

Market Wants Steers Finished at 800 to 1,000 lbs.

The heavy steer is no longer wanted on the market—except in very limited numbers. Investigation by the Live Stock Branch shows that the great bulk of consumer demand, today, is for small cuts of tender, juicy beef. Such cuts sell most readily and at best prices. They come from animals weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs. alive—but well finished at those weights.

Those are the facts. They call for plans to put cattle "on feed" while they are still yearlings, or even less than a year old—to market them at 14 months to two years of age—to have them in a state of finish at that age to grade "Choice" or "Good".

Big Pullets Lay More Eggs—More "Extras"

The consumer wants big eggs. He will pay more for them. Invariably "Extras" are quoted several cents a dozen higher than "Firsts".

To get a high percentage of big eggs—"Extras" or better—you need big pullets. The National Egg-Laying Contests have proven that. The records show that in all breeds the big pullets lay bigger eggs and more eggs per year.

Now is the time to plan for bigger pullets next Fall. Hatch big eggs from big hens. Of course, they must be bred-to-lay and have abundant vitality. If you buy your chicks, order from a "Government Approved" hatchery. Such hatcheries draw eggs only from flocks culled by Live Stock Branch inspectors, in accordance with these facts.

It is equally important that your pullets be well fed all through their growing period—from brooder-house to laying-house. If you rear less than 300 chicks you can handle them to best advantage if they are all hatched together—less work for you—better growing conditions for the birds.

Bulletins—Pamphlets—FREE

For facts on which to base other plans, write to the Publications Branch. Bulletins and pamphlets sent free on request.

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA



DR. W. R. MOTHERWELL . . . Minister

DR. J. H. GRISDALE . . . Deputy Minister

68

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT VICTORY and BANNER OATS

Highest quality seed for sale at moderate prices.

This seed was grown by the most noted prize winners in the Province.

SPECIAL OFFER

CERTIFIED REWARD WHEAT

Grade No. 1. \$3.00 per bushel, sacks included. Other prices on application.

ALBERTA SEED CROWERS' ASSOC.
c/o. Department of Agriculture
Edmonton, Alta.

THIS IS A SEED POOL

ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

Allotta will make you money if the right seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price when you can purchase ALBERTA GROWN GRIMM, of known hardness direct from this association.

We have on hand a limited quantity of GENUINE GRIMM Government Grade No. 3 seed with No. 1 PURITY and CERMINATION which we are quoting at 26c per pound wholesale and 32c retail, F.O.B. Brooks, sacks free. Sample mailed on request.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Brooks, Alberta

KODAK FINISHING EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Return Postage Paid on All Work

We have been doing photographic work in Calgary for years and employ none but experts in our laboratories.

Mail your work to W. J. OLIVER
328a Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

—Best in the West—

White Wyandotte; Barred Rock; White Leghorn; White Rock; Rhode Island Red. Early Order Discounts. Guaranteed delivery.

ALBERTA HATCHERIES, LTD.
Vegreville : Alberta

BUDGET DEBATE (Continued from page 17)

would pay sooner than those in other parts. All the way from Drumheller to Alsask on a strip twenty miles wide there had been only two loans granted. He advocated calling together the Agricultural Committee of the Assembly to deal with this matter.

Having had the week end to think things over the Legislators returned with renewed vigor on Monday, February 17th, seven other members speaking before Mr. Reid closed the debate that evening. D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, was the first speaker of the day.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER PRESENTS VIEWS

Mr. Duggan declared himself on the matter of the policy of the Federal Farm Loans Board. The essential feature of the Canada Farm Loans Act was to his way of thinking to assist agriculture in areas where the ordinary loan company would refuse. If the Board was going to pursue the same policy as the ordinary company then he would say that the Provincial Government should dissociate itself from it.

Reverting more particularly to the Budget, Mr. Duggan noted that there had been expressions of pride in the acquisition of our Natural Resources; also in a big surplus, which he declared due to increased liquor consumption; and finally in the wonderful potentialities of this Province. He noted, too, that there had been expression of regret at the unfavorable conditions in some areas, and with that the need of tax relief. There had, however, been no attempt to give that relief; instead the taxpayers were being required to meet an additional burden of some \$2,000,000. That too, when a serious situation confronted the wheat growers of Canada. The average increase of expenditure since December 31st, 1925, was about a million dollars a year. He regarded that as a serious situation. For some years the increase he admitted had been normal, but in the last three years the Government had apparently absolutely disregarded the ability of the people to pay and the ratio of the increase of expenditure to the public debt.

It was easy, the Member continued, to plan additional social services which would cost five million dollars; but expenditure in public as in private matters must have relation to income. "Until we can afford it we must get along as we are," said he. In fifteen years the public debt had increased from \$26,000,000 to \$102,000,000.

Speaking of the proposal to reduce auto licenses Mr. Duggan wanted to know if the Premier thought these the first class of people to be relieved. What about the taxpayer who owned his own home?

Mr. Baker: How much Supplementary Revenue Tax does a city lot owner pay? About \$2.00!

Mr. Duggan: To a widow even small sums are of account.

Mr. Gibbs: Who would derive the big benefits in Edmonton? The Hudson's Bay Company?

Mr. Duggan: I would make no discrimination. Had it not been for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1921 the City of Edmonton might have gone into liquidation.

Mr. Gibbs: If it had not been for the Hudson's Bay Company the city would not have spread itself over miles and miles of land.

Mr. Duggan then went on to say that the challenge of the Premier was unfair

when he called for criticism to be in detail. He, Mr. Duggan, given the same opportunities and the same staff as the Premier, would save the Province half a million dollars in ten days or a month or resign his seat in the Legislature. (Cries of Oh! Oh!)

The Conservative leader complained that there had been no proof given of the usefulness of the London Office; though he was not advocating its opposition. He was alarmed at the increase of expenditure on the part of the public for liquor. The act was still a piece of experimental moral legislation. The Province was fortunate in having so able a man as Liquor Commissioner. He was skilled in administration and his integrity was above suspicion. He was convinced, however, that the Government should not ask him to give time to other matters.

Dealing with the wheat situation Mr. Duggan said that it was not a matter of giving support to a limited group of people. Every business in the country was affected. He was convinced that the Governments of Canada would be lacking in their duty if, even after prorogation, they were not ready to give not only moral support as now but real money and credit. If the Wheat Pool as an institution were impaired so that the wheat growers lost faith, Western Canada would be set back twenty-five years. Co-operative marketing had created in the Western Canadian farmer a spirit of independence. He trusted that the Government would assure themselves that the 'Pool had not departed from its fundamental principle of orderly marketing and that being so assured they would give it full backing.

PREVEY DEFENDS FARM LOAN SCHEME

W. W. Prevey, Liberal, Edmonton, rose to defend the Federal Government's Farm Loan scheme from the attacks of Messrs. Forster and Duggan. This rural credit scheme was not a relief provision. It was the intention of the Dominion Government to reduce and establish on lower levels the interest rate and to do this the scheme must be protected from bad loans. About two out of the five millions already loaned had been loaned in Alberta. When all the five millions was used up the Board would have to sell bonds. If the system were not sound would they be able to float the bonds at a low rate? The average rate of interest was \$6.82. Was not that an improvement? He endorsed the Provincial Board and wondered if Mr. Forster was not inspired by prejudice in his attack and perhaps using the matter as a political football. (Cries of protest.) He would challenge Mr. Forster to bring the matter before the Public Accounts Committee and show where there had been any instruction of the Provincial Board or threat made by the Central Board.

BROWNLEE REPLIES TO GOVERNMENT CRITICS

Probably the less said at this time the better, Premier Brownlee declared at the opening of his address, with respect to the wheat situation. Things had been made worse by propaganda. It seemed to have been necessary to make public the action taken by the three Provincial Governments; though it might have been just as well not to have made that action public at a time when the price of wheat was depressed. He appreciated the support of the Conservative group in this matter. Agriculture was the foundation of the life of Western Canada and there would be no hesitation to take further

action to ensure that the wheat crop of Canada was marketed in a right and proper way. He hoped that Old Country papers such as the *Daily Telegraph* realized that they were not only attacking the Wheat Pool but the friends of British preference in Canada such as the U.F.A. group at Ottawa.

Mr. Brownlee dealt at some length with the several criticisms made of the London Office. He was not sure but that the pronouncement of Hon. Herbert Greenfield made a few days ago, the only voice raised in public over there by a representative of Canada, in defence of the Wheat Pool, was not worth more than the expense of maintaining his office for several years. Mr. Greenfield was not just an immigration agent—he was a general agent, representing all the interests of Alberta in Great Britain. Alberta had had more truthful advertising in the Old Land in the last three years than in any period of her history.

Turning to the Budget, the Premier launched a vigorous counter attack upon the opposition, with special reference to Mr. Duggan. The Conservative leader said that he would cut down on the University vote! Did that gentleman realize that there was a grave danger of the other Provinces of the Dominion outdistancing Alberta in University facilities? There was need of a library, a Department of Science, and increase of teaching staff. The salary schedules of many universities in Canada were higher than those of Alberta. It was nine years since a major building had been erected. In the meantime Saskatchewan had built two or three. The Universities of the United States were kept up largely by gifts, grants and endowments. Here it was a responsibility of the state. In nine years the Olds School, the University and the London Office were the only details of criticism that had been offered.

ADMINISTRATION COSTS DECREASED

It was at this point that the Premier brought forward his figures on the cost of administration, showing conclusively that the increase of expenditure is going toward providing the services needed for an increasing population and an expanding Provincial life and is not being absorbed by Departmental costs.

Attorney General's Department
Decrease in cost of 26 items....\$272,000
Notwithstanding increases as follows:

Mothers' Allowance incr. over 1921.....	155,000
Neglected Children incr. over 1921.....	20,000
Police Magistrates incr. over 1921.....	10,000

* * *

Department of Agriculture Out of 30 items 19 show decrease after nine years of expansion..	205,000
Notwithstanding increases as follows:	
Noxious weed extermination incr. over 1921.....	60,000

Encouragement of Poultry industry over 1921.....	20,000
Inspection of Apiaries over 1921.....	3,000
Increased cost of administering Olds and Vermilion schools, largely offset by revenue....	55,000

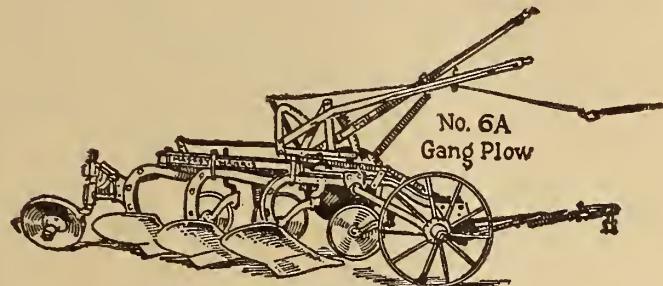
* * *

Department of Education Out of 24 items 15 show decrease 153,000 Notwithstanding increases as follows:	
Grants to schools.....	172,000
University of Alberta.....	148,000
Normal School, Calgary.....	11,000
Normal School, Edmonton.....	13,000

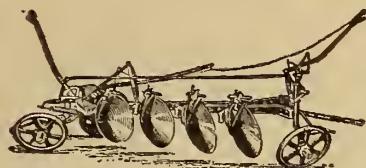
A NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE

MASSEY-HARRIS PLOWS

Are Setting The Pace In The West To-Day



A Strong, Easily-Handled Plow



Massey-Harris No. 4 Power-Lift Disc Plow.



No. 2 Great-West Gang.



No. 3 Grub Breaker.

You get the best in its class when you buy a Plow from the 1930 Massey-Harris Line. Every Plow has been developed specially for soil conditions in the West and every Plow offers the most in plowing ability, strength and ease of handling.

Equipment can be had to convert the 6A from horse to tractor or vice versa. This Plow has Patented, Quick-Action Lift, Spring Release Hitch and Easy-Action Levers. Heavier Tractor Plows are available in the 18A and 19.

The man who prefers a Disc Plow will find many features of interest in the No. 4. It is Convertible, has Quick-Action Lift, and is fitted with Electrically Heat-Treated Discs with Patented, Timken Bearings.

In Horse Plows the Massey-Harris No. 2 Great-West Gang is very popular, while for breaking the No. 3 Grub Breaker is the strongest Breaker built.

Write your Nearest Branch or Ask your Local Massey-Harris Agent for the latest Plow Catalogue.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847

WINNIPEG · BRANDON · REGINA · SASKATOON · SWIFT CURRENT · YORKTON · CALGARY
EDMONTON · VANCOUVER · TORONTO · MONTREAL · MONCTON · Agencies Everywhere

TO MEN OF AMBITION

Splendid openings are offered to enterprising men of good character (not necessarily experienced) to act as agents for this progressive Life Assurance Company in districts where we are not at present represented.

Address inquiries in strict confidence to our nearest branch office.

THE WESTERN EMPIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
Alberta Branch Offices:
CALGARY and EDMONTON.

Work your Horse during treatment!

No need to lay up a horse suffering from lameness, swellings or inflammation. Use Absorbine and work the horse during treatment. Will not blister nor remove hair. Safe and economical. Booklet free. \$2.50 per bottle at your druggist's or general merchant's. W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal

ABSORBINE
Reduces
Inflammation

WHEN IN EDMONTON
MAKE

The Corona Hotel

"YOUR HEADQUARTERS"

Rates that Are Reasonable

Technical School, Calgary.....	55,000
The increase of expenditure for exams offset by revenue.....	55,000
Total increase for services.....	484,000

* * *

Municipal Department	
Decrease in cost of administration	90,000

* * *

Provincial Secretary	
Revenues trebled—Cost of administration reduced.....	\$ 6,000

* * *

Public Health.	
Use of automobile greatly increased use of hospitals—Result, at 50 cents per day per patient, increase.....	164,000
Central Sanatorium, built since 1921.....	225,000
Oliver Mental Hospital—Ponoka Mental Hospital—Despite great increase of services amounting to	850,000
cost of administration is lower.	

* * *

Public Works.	
Large increase here, but not a mile of highway in 1921—increase ..	900,000
Main Highway increase	591,000
District and Secondary roads...	178,000

* * *

Treasury Department.	
Old Age Pensions, a new item accounts for big increase, but more than half refunded	806,788

To give totals without details, as the opposition had done, said the Premier, quite obviously conveyed a misleading impression of the real position.

TAXES ACTUALLY LESS.

Concluding his statement of comparison between the finances of the Province in 1921 and now, the Premier said that though revenues had increased, as a matter of fact taxes were less. He also dealt with the capital Debt and showed that had the United Farmer administration not only to face the capital borrowings of 1921, amounting to \$704,000; but the railway borrowings of \$809,000. Then, too, it must be remembered that there had been a great outcry for roads and bridges. As a matter of fact, out of the \$52,000,000 increase of which complaint was made, \$12,600,000 had been required to wipe out indebtedness on the Northern Railways; \$3,930,000 was accounted for by the transference of the University bonds direct to the accounts of the Province. The other principal sums of the increase were Lethbridge Northern, \$2,000,000; roads and highways, \$14,000,000; buildings, including the Institute of Technology, \$6,000,000. He did not criticize the former administration for its expenditures. It was possible that any Government in power at that time, when the people thought they had the world by the tail, would have done the same thing.

The Premier stated that he did not entirely condemn the Federal Farm Loans Board. His chief criticism of them was that they had allowed a certain impression to get abroad. He thought they had done a piece of good organizing work. However, this was not a responsibility of the Provincial Government; though they had made representations to the Board.

With reference to immigration matter, Mr. Brownlee said this was a most vexatious and difficult question. He thought that some gain had been made in that the Provincial Governments were now

consulted as to power of absorption and type of immigrant.

Concluding his address, the Premier, with a brief reference to the Lethbridge Northern situation, stated that some settlers on the project showed remarkable earning power. He thought, however, that they were by no means out of the woods yet. A complete survey was about to be made. He greatly desired to keep up the morale of the settlers, and all that could be done to encourage them would be done.

FIVE BUDGET SPEECHES IN ONE EVENING.

The Monday evening session produced five speeches on various matters of public interest. Lorne Proudfoot, U.F.A., Acadia, dealt briefly with the Federal Farm Loans Board. He would have all discrimination removed; every case considered on its merits; sufficient suitable inspectors employed by the Board; would speed up the legal department; and would have a capable assistant general manager fit on so as to ensure more efficient supervision in the field.

Mr. Proudfoot put up a strong plea for the erection of a bridge over the Red Deer River north of Atlee or Buffalo. This had been promised in 1921. He described harassing conditions at the ferry there. He concluded a speech of some length with the suggestion that there be protection for owners of foxes whose animals escape and are re-caught. The law at present provides that the captor becomes the owner as the animal is classed as wild. He pleaded for some plan to ensure a reduction in the price of gasoline and oil. He thought that farmers and other users should benefit by having a supply right at their doors.

George Webster, Liberal, Calgary, brought back the thought of the Assembly to financial problems. The Premier's eloquence sounded to him like that of a lawyer in defence of a guilty client. The facts were that in 1921 it took only \$8,000,000 to operate Government affairs while this year the estimates were asking for \$17,000,000. He was sick of this talk

PROTESTS DISCRIMINATION



LORNE PROUDFOOT, M.L.A.

of "inherited obligations." Admitting that the northern railways had caused a loss of \$12,000,000, this had not been entirely an obligation incurred by the Liberal administration. There had been large appropriations for extensions. He could give other instances.

He noted that once again there was a large provision for special warrants. They might as well give this Government a blank cheque. So far they had not been able to offer any suggestions for reduction that were acceptable.

Mr. Webster proceeded to put up a case for the appointment of a Highways Commission. Too small an amount of the gasoline and motor license returns were being spent on road maintenance. \$1,200,000 had been contributed to general revenue from these sources in the past year. He noted that there was to be an increase of road expenditure. It looked like an election to him. He hoped that there would be an election every second year "so there would be more money spent on roads."

What was the use of these challenges and defies of the Premier when no item was even courteously considered, he asked. Given the same staff as the Premier and the Ministers, he could give a better account of the increases in expenditure and capital debt than the Premier had done. He hoped also that the Provincial Treasurer would in future see that the figures he quoted—referring to Capital Debt—were not a variance with those published in the Estimates.

McPHE-SON ANSWERS WEBSTER'S REMARKS.

The speech of Mr. Webster elicited a reply in similar vein from Hon. O. L. McPherson. He was of the opinion that some criticisms had evoked replies that were unexpected. He thought the address of the Premier was rather that of one defending an innocent party, which, too, was a function of lawyers. Once more he would remind the Liberal opposition that while the amount of capital debt budgeted by the retiring Liberal administration in 1921 was admittedly only \$8,000,000, the actual amount was about \$10,000,000. Mr. McPherson here laid stress on the fact that Mr. Webster, when giving figures showing increased expenditure, did not subtract the revenue increase, which was the fair thing to do. He also reminded the member for Calgary that the northern railways had shown a surplus on operating expenses. The capital debt on the railways had increased by pyramiding.

The Liberal leader's figures next received the attention of the Minister. Mr. Webster had complained bitterly about the increase in expenditure. Of the \$2,000,000 increase the following were unchallenged: Capital debt, \$309,000; A. & G. W. bond interest, \$496,000; Hospital grants, \$185,000; Old Age pensions, \$806,000; Income road expenditure, \$437,000; a total of \$1,569,000. The Liberal Leader also approved of the expenditure of \$25,000,000 for roads; yet he protested against the increase of public debt. Such capital expenditure inevitably increased carrying charges and, in the case of roads, the cost of maintenance.

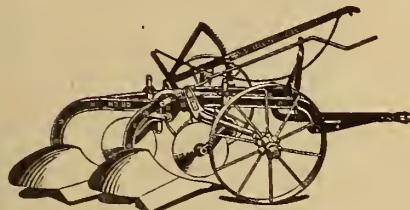
Mr. McPherson saw clearly the need for generous amounts devoted to roads. He quoted a high authority in U.S. as to their values. He had no apology to make for the conduct of his Department. In conclusion, he dealt with the problem of snow removal which had been found to be a sound investment. The policy would be continued and the

COCKSHUTT

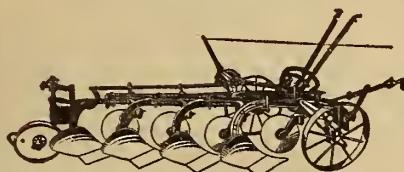


TRACTOR PLOWS

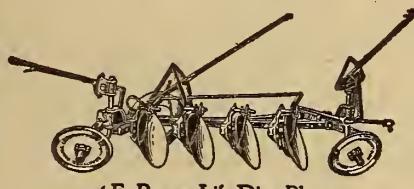
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Moldboard and Disc models



No. 80 Tractor Plow



4-F. Heavy Tractor Plow



4-F. Power Lift Disc Plow

THE growth of power farming has opened a new field for larger profits through lower production costs. You can't afford to be handicapped by obsolete equipment. It's expensive from every standpoint — time, labour, repairs. Cockshutt Tractor Plows represent the highest development in the power plowing field backed by unrivalled experience. They'll plow more acres per day and leave your land in better condition.

The No. 80 Plow is ideal for the man with small acreage because of economy in operation and upkeep. It is sturdily built, with ample clearance, and is very conveniently handled from the tractor.

Moldboard Tractor Plows

Rugged strength, exceptional clearance, high and level lift, convenient operation and adaptability to any tractor are some of the features that have made these plows so popular with Western farmers. They are real profit producers—good for years of hard service. Built in 2 and 3-furrow light and 3 and 4-furrow heavy models with 12" or 14" bottoms, stubble or breaker types.

Power Lift Tractor Disc Plows

Built with ample strength and weight to ensure proper penetration in hard and sticky soil. Have good clearance, high lift, well fitted spade or revolving scrapers, combined ball and gudgeon bearings and "Alemite" lubrication. Built in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-furrow sizes.

See our nearest Agent or write nearest Branch for descriptive folders.

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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

"Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better."

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TANNING

Hides are CHEAP. Now is the time to ship hides for Tanning into ROBES, Lace Leather, Harness Leather, Raw-hide. Ship before the Thaw sets in, and if you wish, we will Tan and hold until the Fall.

Have you seen our Free Tanning Offer? Send for Price List.

THE WHEAT CITY TANNERY

Limited
BRANDON, MAN.

KILL THOSE WEEDS!

Learn now how to kill those weeds. Do not wait till weeds have your crops in their strangling clutches. Stamp them out in their early stages with

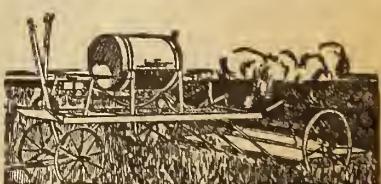
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Non-Poisonous

Sure death to Canada Thistle. Sow Thistle and other crop destroying weeds. Do not wait but get the facts now. Write direct to

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Saskatoon Winnipeg Edmonton

STUBBLE WELL BURNED IS LABOR SAVED



Use the Western Stubble Burner this Spring and get a clean burn and a better crop at less cost. Write for free circular showing pictures of the NEW WAY TO BURN STUBBLE.

WESTERN IMPLEMENTS LIMITED
1200 Scarth Street
Regina, Sask.

work increased if the volume of traffic warranted. He gave some interesting comparative figures which showed that even compared with so old a Province as Quebec, and with many states of the Union, Alberta had a creditable record in the matters of roads. The United States, for instance, had still 52 per cent of its road system of loose gravel.

ARREARS ON S.S.B. LANDS.

The last speaker of the day prior to a brief summing up on the part of the Treasurer, was Milton McKeen, U.F.A., Lac Ste. Anne. He advocated the reserving of a strip of territory along the edge of the Dominion park reserves for the purpose of additional game protection. Game was so tame in those areas that the slaughter would be "something sinful" if more protection was not given. With the acquisition of the Natural Resources he suggested that some way should be found of assisting school districts suffering from large arrears of taxes on Soldier Settlement lands. He thought also that some way might be devised of cancelling old seed grain relief debts, which hung like a cloud over some settlers, who were better than any immigrants we could secure. He dealt too with the necessity for some fund from which to pay Mother's Allowance during dispute as to jurisdiction between municipalities. He would also give some latitude to the Workmen's Compensation Board so as to enable grants to hotels for services as temporary hospitals in out-of-way places.

Mr. McKeen finally took a fling at the suggestion to abolish the supplementary Revenue Tax. He thought it should be the last to be abolished. In fact, it might be increased so as to provide for a measure of state medicine. He also ventured the statement that the Education Bill did not go far enough. Why should a small local territory be held responsible for the education of the children? They should have education at the expense of the state. A different type of education was needed than that now obtaining in rural schools. He would spread the basis of taxation over the whole Province, taking in every school unit.

TREASURER WINDS UP DEBATE.

Rising to close the debate, Hon. R. G. Reid pointed out that Mr. Duggan had only offered to save the Province one-half million though he had complained of the entire increase of two millions. Mr. Webster also had failed to take account of the revenue of Keith Sanatorium and the return of the Dominion Government and the municipalities share of the Old Age Pension amounts. The Opposition critic had also failed to mention that of the \$1,368,000 special warrants against which he protested, \$143,000 was for unemployment relief, something quite unforeseen; \$50,000 was for free freight; \$550,000 was for the new telephone exchange in Calgary, which on account of the growth and optimism of the South they had found necessary to build this year instead of next.

There had been two features to the debate, said Mr. Reid; one, the masterly analysis of the Premier; the other, the modesty of the Leader of the Conservative group and the Liberal member for Calgary who could do so much more for the Government if given the chance; yes, even better than the Premier.

Speaking of the Capital Debt, Mr. Reid asked, why pay for all these things now? Were we not creating fixed values for posterity? Surely they who would

enjoy the facilities created by these expenditures should assist in paying for them! He also pointed out that capital expenditures added materially to the ability to raise revenue for the Province. It was just a matter of making wise and profitable investments on the part of the people.

Once again, the Budget debate was over. With the formal voting of the estimate for the secretary and office of the Lieutenant-Governor the work of passing the estimates began and after giving a second reading to the bill of the Hon. Perren Baker, providing that the wild rose shall be the floral emblem of Alberta, the Assembly adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES

(Continued from page 12)

\$20.00 for first prize in yearling colts, while the larger fair would only offer \$5.00. The work was all being done in conjunction with the Fairs Association. There was no comparison possible between 1921 and now, as farming had completely changed, with the use of tractors, etc.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Smeaton wished to know if there were any plans to close the schools of agriculture at Claresholm and Raymond. Mr. Hoadley said that he was of the opinion that it would be good policy to take advantage of the splendid facilities of the Dominion Government Experimental Farms, at Lethbridge and Olds. The Executive Council had, however, thought it inadvisable.

In connection with the schools of agriculture, Nelson Smith, U.F.A., expressed the view that the research of the school farms ought now to be available to the farm people. There had been no report made since 1914.

Lorne Proudfoot, U.F.A., advocated that the Departments of Agriculture and Education get together to solve the problem of establishing a few rural agricultural high schools.

The vote of \$43,025 for the promotion and encouragement of the poultry industry elicited the statement from the Minister that the Province was now sending breeding turkeys all over North America. This was an important industry. In Chicago there was a bigger demand for turkey than beef. Alberta was favorably placed to meet such demand. There were many people on the farms of Alberta who were making from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year on turkeys. Five cars of chickens had been shipped at top price from one point last year.

R. H. Parkyn, Labor, Calgary wished to know if provision were being made for the attendance of exhibitors from Alberta at the World's Poultry Show to be held in London. Mr. Hoadley replied in the affirmative and stated that steps were being taken to ensure that no exhibit should go but those which had some chance of gaining prizes.

The question as to whether more financial compensation should not be given to men of the J. H. B. Smith, Herman Trelle and Prof. Saunders type was mooted by L. A. Giroux. Mr. Shaw supported by saying that they were making a great contribution to the success of agriculture and the economic benefits derived by the Province from the efforts of some of these men were very great. Mr. Smith had, for instance, made nine separate trips to Chicago and won prizes almost every time. His work, like that of Trelle, had opened new country to

wheat production. To get only \$150 from the Province for so great a service was, to him, ridiculous. He would give preference to men of this type for the office of Lieutenant-Governor; so as to give them time and money for research.

The Department had done much to assist exhibitors of grain, said Mr. Hoadley. They had, for instance, helped to prepare grain for exhibition, and had proven the value of such work by exhibiting the unprepared grain at the same show. There had been cases where the prepared grain had taken a first or second prize, while the unprepared from the same lot had only been awarded ninth.

Mr. Hoadley pointed out that the winners of championships benefit directly by their success by selling their crop at big prices. Steps were being taken to encourage the production of superior grain in additional ways. The Dominion Government were offering \$1,000,000 in prizes for the Saskatchewan World Exhibition. They desired to get grain which was superior in its natural state. The exhibit in this case would be forwarded by the exhibitor to be sown in and reaped from a plot at Indian Head.

Mr. Galbraith, U.F.A., Nanton, expressed the opinion that a full time man was needed to give assistance to experimenters in the growing of seed for the Regina contest. The crop had to be grown this year and to be sent in for registration and planting at Indian Head by April 1st, 1931.

VOTE FOR DISTRICT AGRICULTURISTS

Considerable discussion took place over the vote for district agriculturists. Members from many parts of the assembly voiced a demand for more of these, particularly for their services in training and encouraging boys' and girls' clubs. George MacLachlan thought that those districts that had been favored for some years by the presence of these men ought to be willing to pass them along to districts which had not been so favored. Mr. Sparks, U.F.A., Wetaskiwin, wondered if it was fair to other districts of the Province that the boys and girls who received such training should compete at fairs and calf club competitions with the boys and girls from districts who had had no such training. Mr. Sanders voiced a demand for such workers on behalf of the Stettler district. Mr. Mihalcheon thought it would be disastrous to move men from districts where they had barely begun to meet the need. Nelson Smith thought that work already begun should be carried on or it would be destroyed. He was in favor of doubling the vote if necessary.

L. A. Giroux reminded the Minister of Agriculture that the promise of a man for the French districts had been given two years ago. Mr. Hoadley replied that they had as yet found it impossible to secure the right type of man who could speak the French language.

Some men had been available but they were not skilled in mixed farming and this was the type needed.

Mr. Hoadley gave it as his conviction that there should be at least twenty agricultural agents, but the money was not available. The Government believed in having mature men who would inspire confidence in their work among the farmers. He would not employ mere boys as Ontario and Quebec had done.

The sum of \$43,638 for the work of seven district agriculturists, one superintendent of boys and girls work, together with office staff, travelling expenses, etc., was set apart for this work.

DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

The destruction of noxious weeds, for which the appropriation was \$50,016, was the only other estimate which challenged much thought. Some members were for much more stringent regulations in these matters; and it is significant of the importance of the weed menace in the life of the Province that whenever this subject arises there is an expression of views on the matter on the part of many members of the Assembly. In this connection Nelson Smith spoke of the

danger attending the operation of the weed cleaning machines now doing work through certain districts.

Mr. Shaw asked the committee to hold over the ratification of the total for the Department till the Premier was present, as he wished to have the further opportunity of meeting the Premier's challenge with respect to the comparison of administrative costs of 1921 and 1930. It was agreed. The total for the Department is \$715,454, exclusive of Capital expenditure which is estimated at \$65,450.

Ask Assistance in Educating the Children of Disabled or Deceased Veterans

Resolution Adopted by Assembly Calls for Inquiry—Labor Amendment Would Have Extended Scope to All Orphans and Children of Disabled Fathers

EDMONTON, Feb. 18.—Calling for Government investigation into the possibility of providing assistance to educate children of deceased or disabled veterans, Col. C. Y. Weaver, Conservative, Edmonton, introduced a motion which was the cause of debate extending over a large part of Tuesday afternoon and the early stages of the evening session. Nine speakers took part. Complications were introduced by an amendment presented by Fred White, Labor leader, to the effect that the enquiry should extend to children of any class who were unable to secure for themselves a good secondary education on account of the death or disablement of the father. The six Labor men stood solidly together and received the support of three Liberals when the vote was recorded; but the entire Farmer group with two Liberals and the three Conservatives opposed Mr. White's amendment. The main motion, which was passed without division, reads as follows:

That the Government do appoint a committee representative of all parties in this Assembly, to investigate the question of the granting of assistance towards cost of the secondary education of the children of deceased and disabled ex-service men and thereafter during the present Session make a recommendation to this Assembly.

Mr. Weaver drew attention to the need. He told the Assembly that provision was being or had been made by other Provinces. He would have assistance given to the children regardless of their place of residence, so long as the father had enlisted in Alberta. He thought these children were in a different category from others. Their fathers had been urged to go and serve and had denied their family the advantages of their efforts in the economic struggle at a crucial time. He urged that Alberta be not the black sheep of the Provinces in this respect.

Casualties of Industry

In urging support for his amendment which would provide for the secondary education of all children dependent under the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Mothers' Allowance Act, Mr. White expressed the view that a child should have its rights to education at the cost of the state without regard to what the father had or had not been or done. There were the children of fathers who had been killed in industry who were in some cases in worse circumstances and more dependent than the children of ex-soldiers.

Mr. Shaw briefly drew attention to the fact that the Government had promised action in this matter two years ago.

Premier Brownlee stated frankly in rising that the Government did not propose to pass legislation along the lines of the amendment. He remarked that Mr. Shaw, though constantly critical of expenditures, was among the first to support a proposal which would entail an expenditure of from \$400,000 to \$500,000. The Premier maintained that this was primarily the responsibility of the Dominion Government. He was not sure that the Dominion Government had refused to act in this matter. He differed from Mr. White, believing that a distinction could quite properly be made between this class of children and others. Their fathers had been taken away from their chosen vocations and sent to the battlefield by the nation.

Agreeing that the children of men who went to war should receive generous and ample consideration by the state, and that the Ottawa Government was chiefly responsible, C. L. Gibbs, Labor, declared that soldiers and soldiers' families were not the only persons who suffered by the war. Great numbers of workers had suffered and were suffering. He thought the investigation called for should include all needy children who should receive better education. The work of the committee would serve to bring to the attention of the House the folly and losses of the war and the needs of the people. He was an advocate of devoting the social surplus of wealth to the needs of the rising generation.

Cutting across the argument, Archie Matheson, U.F.A., Vegreville, drew attention to the fact that many men and women on farms on the fringes of the Province, though providing the base for the economic life of Alberta, were unable to send their children to high school and college. He did not believe in placing the University in this new country on a par with those of older lands. He would exclude the idler and the children of rich parents who did not take their opportunities seriously from the privileges of the University which was supported by the general taxpayer, by setting an examination at the beginning of the term to weed them out. He believed that an abundant chance should be given every child who had the ability and was willing to take advantage of the facilities for higher education.

Hon. George Hoadley drew attention to the fact that this was not being undertaken by any other Province in Canada. It was a big thing to provide for the

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secondary education of an unknown number of children. He too believed that this was a Dominion responsibility.

Hon. Irene Parlby on rising paid tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Gibbs. She hoped and expected that the time would come when such costs for the education of children as he had named would be undertaken by the state. She herself, however, came from the farm and knew the life of farm people in Alberta and something of their struggle to provide a good education for their children. Conditions in this new country were not such as to make possible so great a social reform. It was ideal and she was fully in sympathy with it; but there were the practical considerations to face.

Mr. Duggan briefly drew attention to the fact that the resolution only called for an investigation. He agreed with the Minister of Agriculture and also with the Premier. The vote was then taken with results as stated.

Members Throw Out Forty Minute Rule

EDMONTON, Feb. 18.—Having apparently satisfied themselves that the forty minute time limit on all speeches except those of party leaders has not contributed to the efficiency of the Assembly and has some distinct disadvantages, the legislators threw it out summarily after a brief debate on the evening of Tuesday, February 18th.

The motion to rescind rule twenty-eight was moved by W. H. Shield, U.F.A., Macleod, who held that it was a hardship to Ministers who might have prepared much material upon a subject which was of real importance in debate; and that it was also an interference with the liberty of speech on the part of the members of the Assembly who had been sent by their constituents to represent them.

George MacLachlan, in seconding the motion, mentioned that the Federal House of Commons had over two hundred representatives and covered a much wider range of topic. He believed that the trend of the times was towards short speeches; and that the rule was not practical.

Hon. George Hoadley, in the absence of the Premier, spoke for the Government. They took no particular stand in the matter. The facts were that the rule had affected little if any either the length of speeches or the length of the sessions.

When Mr. Speaker put the motion it was passed with a large "aye" vote.

Assembly Considers Problems of Health

Not an Echo of Mental Hospital Scandals of Last Session

EDMONTON, Feb. 21.—Though the Assembly dealt with the Department of Public Health and the opposition was confronted on the Ministerial benches by the same Minister who last year was the focus of their attacks, not the faintest echo was heard in the Assembly today of the famous Mental Hospital scandals which last session provided many columns of sensational news for the press. The Liberal opposition took the occasion only to attempt to disprove that the Premier had been correct last week when he

asserted that the costs of administration were lighter now than in 1921 when the U.F.A. group first took over the reins of Government. George Webster assisted his leader in the attack.

A tribute paid by Mr. Shaw to the work of the Minister in particular phases which had come under his observation showed that the Liberal opposition were not particularly serious in their grilling of Mr. Hoadley. No voice was raised from the Conservative benches during the afternoon, and the only voice heard on the Government side in addition to that of the Minister of Health was that of the Provincial Treasurer, E. G. Reid.

A question from Fred White of the Labor benches started the Assembly on a subject which occupied more than an hour. He asked what were the functions of the Chief Coroner, and told of having received many enquiries concerning the unfortunate death of Mrs. Ruth Olson, who died as the result of a surgical towel not being removed after the performance of an operation. There was much public anxiety about risks such as had been disclosed in case of operations.

Mr. Hoadley stated that he had received many resolutions from public bodies and letters from persons, many of them betraying great anxiety and desire for more protection against accident. Some of these had seized upon the findings of the coroner and exclaimed against the words "no evidence of carelessness" and the commendation of the physicians concerned for their promptness in asking for an autopsy. Mr. Hoadley reminded the members that no system of regulation could make all accidents impossible. He told the Assembly of having arranged conferences of medical men and of nurses and of a joint conference between these two groups concerned with operations.

CRIMINAL CHARGE NOT JUSTIFIED

Mr. Shaw asked if there had been any investigation undertaken with a view to criminal prosecution. Receiving in reply from the Attorney General a statement that so far the evidence, carefully sifted did not warrant a criminal charge, Mr. Shaw hoped that those concerned would receive such assurance, as it was a terrible suspense to have such a possibility hanging over one's head. He deprecated lightly condemning men who were under the constant necessity of performing these difficult and dangerous tasks.

Mr. Webster said that he noted an increase in travelling expenses in nearly all the items of the Minister's Department. Was this anything in the nature of a travelling Government? From Mr. Hoadley's reply he would gather that the rural people were eager to see the Minister or his agents on every and all occasions. Mr. Hoadley replied that the increase of travelling expenses was due to increased activity.

Mr. Giroux hoped to see the hospital service in the north improved. He agreed with the Minister on the necessity for an increase in this activity. He would like to see a sanatorium erected in the north of the Province. Disease was being spread greatly, especially among the half-breed population, for want of better institutional facilities. Mr. Hoadley explained that this would involve a capital expenditure of some six or seven hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Giroux continued that infected children were going to school and that tuberculosis was a real menace.

Mrs. Parlby reminded the member that his party objected to increased

expenditures, a remark which brought several protests at once from the Liberal benches. They had a right to criticise or approve of particular expenditures, they claimed.

The Minister of Health told the Assembly that only 17c out of each dollar in the Departmental expenditure was spent in work outside of institutions as yet. He believed in trying to make people well before they reached these institutions. It was all too true that many waited till ready to die; then made application to enter an institution.

A discussion took place over the method of accounting for the revenues from the farm at Ponoka Mental Hospital. The produce was all used in the institution, said the Minister. He agreed that provision in the estimates for an account of the value of this produce should be made.

The travelling clinics provided a subject for discussion. The estimates make provision for an expenditure under this item of \$41,750, an increase of a little over \$5,000 in excess of the estimate of last year, but only \$2,500 in excess of the actual expenditure of the last full fiscal year. Mr. Shaw was anxious to be assured that the emphasis of the work was upon the isolated districts rather than upon areas within reach of medical services. Mr. Hoadley stated that he would supply a list of places visited and of doctors within reach. He was of the opinion that any opposition on the part of the medical profession to the travelling clinic was dying down. There are now according to the table given, two surgeons, two anaesthetists, two dentists, nine nurses and two baggagemen, engaged part of the year in this work. The travelling expenses alone come to \$14,000.

A new vote appeared in Mr. Hoadley's list: \$7,100 for a Mental Hygiene Clinic. This work he had explained had already been entered upon by Dr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Shaw commended the Minister upon this new venture and the Minister thanked Mr. Shaw. The vote of the Department amounting on Income account alone to the considerable sum of \$1,597,671 was passed without curtailment.

MORAL FOR CO-OPERATORS

In the practical spheres of co-operative production and distribution, the organisation of international co-operative trade is an imperative necessity. Cartelisation of industry must be met with the coordination of co-operative productive enterprise, international collective purchase and distribution, and the intensive use of existing co-operative facilities between the national movements. The combinations of industry and commerce seek to unify the interests of all those who are engaged in particular industries. The moral for co-operators is obvious; they must adapt the technique of the new methods to their own economic system, and direct it to co-operative ends, with the interest of the community as a whole substituted for that of individual profit-making.—Henry J. May, O.B.E., General Secretary International Co-operative Alliance.

"It is the pig trough philosophy of the financially strong, and therefore politically strong, predatory class which we can thank for tariff walls and other forms of class legislation which generate friction between nations as well as between classes."—Walter A. Terpenning.

Contributions to H. W. Wood Presentation Fund

Further contributions to the H. W. Wood Presentation Fund have been received as follows:

John Adams, David Adams, R. A. Nicoll, J. Young.

Springridge U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.—\$5.25.

Chas. Lee, Frank Herrick, O. A. Cragg.

Donnelly Heights U.F.A.—\$1.00.

J. T. Dunn, Kimball; Mrs. J. Bailey, Elnora.

John P. Hayes, Byemoor.

Baintree U.F.W.A.—\$2.00.

Lone Ridge U.F.A.—

L. G. Olson, C. J. Hanson, Fred Reece, A. C. Sproule, O. S. Robinson, Geo. Rimmer, P. G. Olson, Wm. Milton, B. S. Wallis, A. P. Ewart, T. S. Steedman.

Allister U.F.A.—\$5.00.

Fyremore U.F.A.—75 cents.

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H. W. Bunn, Atlee; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pool, A. L. Horton.

St. Bernard U.F.A.—\$1.00.

Beiseker U.F.A.—\$3.00.

Raymond U.F.A.—\$5.00.

Donnelly Hts.—\$1.00.

Gemle U.F.A.—\$1.00.

Garden Prairie U.F.A.—25c.

H. C. McDaniel, Whitla.

Sunset Valley U.F.A.—\$6.00.

Miss G. Harbison, Miss E. Neilson, Miss W. Hopkins, all of Calgary; C. E. Scharff, Geo. Hutchison, Calgary.

Vandyne U.F.A.—\$1.00.

Kirriemuir U.F.A.—\$5.00.

Ryley U.F.A.—\$3.00.

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THE NORTHWARD MARCH

(Lethbridge Herald)

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REASSURED

"Gus," said Bill as he caught up with Gus on the way back to camp, "are all the rest of the boys out of the woods yet?"

"Yes," said Gus.

"All six of them?"

"Yes, all six of them."

"And they're all safe?"

"Yep," answered Gus, "they're all safe."

"Then," said Bill, his chest swelling, "I've shot a deer."

—Vancouver Star.

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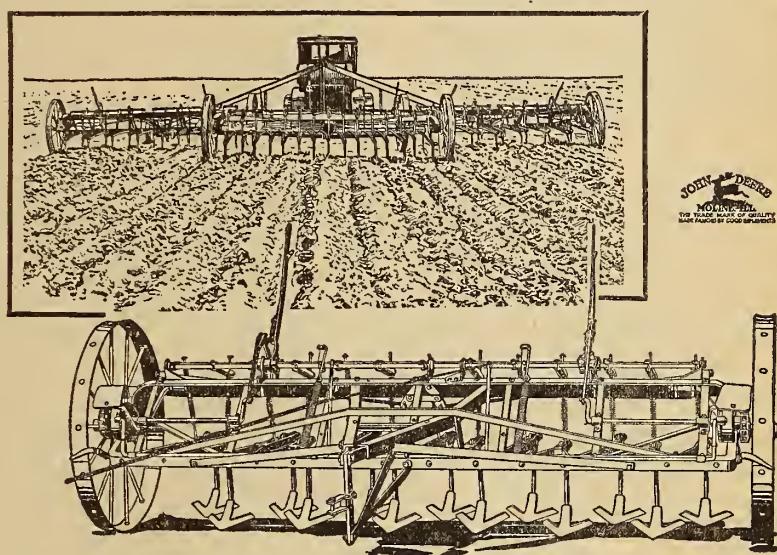
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U.F.A. Convention Makes Strong Protest Against Farm Loans Blanketing Policy

Urge That Every Application Be Considered Fairly on Its Merits—Endorses Action Taken by Executive

Very strong protests against the policy of the Alberta Farm Loan Board in excluding certain areas from participating of the facilities provided under the legislation which brought the Board into being, was expressed by many delegates at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., when the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the long term Farm Loan Act was drafted with the fundamental principle in view of supplying cheaper credit facilities to all the farmers who could avail themselves of it, irrespective of location; and

Whereas, the act was passed with the idea of providing better credit facilities than that provided by the Loan Companies;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention endorse the action taken by the U.F.A. Executive in endeavoring to have the unjust discrimination on the part of the Alberta Farm Loan Board in excluding certain areas of this Province from the privileges of the act removed, and in view of the very indefinite wording of the letter published in the December 1st issue of *The U.F.A.* that we instruct the U.F.A. Board to take up the matter with the Federal Farm Loans Commission with a view to having the Alberta Farm Loans Board deal with every application on its merits and thereby discontinue the discrimination at present exercised against certain large areas in Alberta.

In the course of the debate A. H. Tovell, of the Alberta Farm Loans Board, spoke in defence of its policy.

Expressing the desire of the members of the Hanna U.F.A. Local, sponsors of the resolution, to be completely fair to the Board, J. K. Sutherland said it was not desirable to criticise except in a constructive manner. It was realized that the Board had a great problem—that of endeavoring to distribute credit upon something in the nature of a co-operative basis. It had to face the problem of securing a large office staff to handle the tremendous amount of business which needed to be done. This business was so large that a sum approaching four-fifths of the total money distributed in the Provinces coming under the provisions of the Long Term Farm Loans Act, was distributed by the Alberta Board.

Not Intention of Legislation

But it was felt that it was never the intention of those who framed the legislation that the facilities it offered should be in the nature of a special privilege extended to some parts of the Province and not to others. Yet such a policy had been carried into effect, and farmers in the areas discriminated against had been denied the opportunity to have their cases considered. Every case should be considered upon its merits. Those who were in the areas in practice excluded from any opportunity to take advantage of the facilities under the Act warrantably

felt that they were being unfairly dealt with.

E. A. Hanson Criticises Board

While he himself lived outside the areas referred to, E. A. Hanson strongly supported the position taken up by Mr. Sutherland. He had known the condition of the people in the restricted areas for the past twenty years. These people had "stuck" when conditions were against them, and many were of a fair average financial standing. They had remained through bad times in the expectation of getting facilities under the act.

"Loans should be dealt with solely on their merits," said Mr. Hanson, "irrespective of the locality in which the people are living, because the people in the restricted areas are contributing to the taxes of the Province, and giving strong support in all co-operative endeavors, and doing all that is in their power to build up the Province."

In the Stettler district farmers were being denied consideration and Mr. Hanson had been to Edmonton to interview Mr. Murray, the chairman of the Provincial Board, who informed him that he "did not believe cheap money was an advantage to the farmers, because if they got too much money and got it too cheap they would buy radios and cars." The speaker did not think that should be the attitude of an official in this responsible position. Mr. Murray had further declared that "the farmers of this Province are too extravagant, and that was one reason why they had to have these loans and credit."

A man in Mr. Hanson's district had applied for a loan of \$2000 on a half section. "I was the assessor," said the delegate, "and I think the lowest valuation of that land would be \$20 per acre, or \$6,400. According to the provisions of the act there should be loaned 50 per cent. That would be \$3,200, and yet he could not get that. They told him they would agree to a loan of \$1700, but he wrote to Mr. Murray to send back the \$10 which accompanied the application fee. Another man applied for a loan of \$300. The Board replied that he was too old and could not get it. Another man put in an application on July 3rd, and he does not know yet whether he is going to get anything or not. I want to point out that these are not isolated cases. I have not yet come across any man in our district who has received one dollar from the Farm Loans Board."

Chief Source of Discontent

Ira D. Taylor declared that there was more discontent in regard to this matter than any other in which the Association had concerned itself. A mistake was being made in narrowing the application of the act so strictly. "When I mentioned blanketing to Mr. Murray," Mr. Taylor added, "he said there never had been any. But of what value is that statement if the basis on which a loan is judged is not the individual but the locality? I submit that the individual

case should be on the land value, and that the man who holds land should be entitled to 50 per cent of that value. Yet he does not get it, and I am convinced that he never will so long as the Board views matters in the light in which it does today."

The delegate read an extract with reference to farm loans in the U.S. which stated: "These Banks are not created to finance under good conditions but to operate and serve the credit needs of the farmers of the United States under any and all conditions and actual experience has shown that under proper management they are able to do so." They had passed through a real crisis in their history two years before this and this was the attitude of the U. S. Board after passing through that crisis, that loans should serve under any and all conditions.

"We will never get that with the present personnel of the Board," said Mr. Taylor. "The aim of the Board is to build up a perfectly sound long term loan business in the Province of Alberta, absolutely sound from the bond-holders standpoint, and it simmers down to the fact that many farmers who are well fixed, and in the best districts, get the money; also certain districts that are looked upon as better risks get small loans. The result of the present administration is that the men who get the money are the men who least need help and the agricultural communities which really should be relieved by obtaining a mortgage at a lower rate of interest are not getting any help whatever."

It was pointed out by another delegate that many of these districts had had no credit for the past ten years from the mortgage companies and the Long Term Loans were also turning them down. "There were hundreds of them stayed with the game in the dry areas with the hope that the Long Term Credit would give them some relief, only to find when the act comes into effect that they are outside the fence."

Tovell Replies

"I would like to ask why it is the Board discriminates against the Central part, and the Irrigated districts?" said another delegate.

"I wonder if you all understand the Farm Loan Act," said A. H. Tovell, a member of the Board, who was invited to speak. "We found when we came to administer it that it was the most misunderstood act ever put on the statute books. An old neighbor came into the office when we first started and wanted to get a loan of \$10,000 on a quarter section. I told him he did not require that much and he said that he owed \$12,000. He had read somewhere that we could loan \$10,000 and so we can, but not on a quarter section. We have to have sufficient security. We can loan money on first mortgage up to 50 per cent but that does not say we have to loan 50 per cent, and you have 23 years to pay it back. You pay 6½ per cent on the original loan, and when each payment comes due the first of November, in addition to the 6½ per cent on the original note you pay another 2 per cent, so you pay 8½ per cent really, but at the end of 23 years your principal has disappeared. On the loans you have on your places at the present time, obtained from the ordinary agencies, if you are paying 8 per cent, paying \$80 on \$1,000, and at the end of the time you will probably ask for a renewal and you will pay on that \$80 a year and still owe \$1,000.

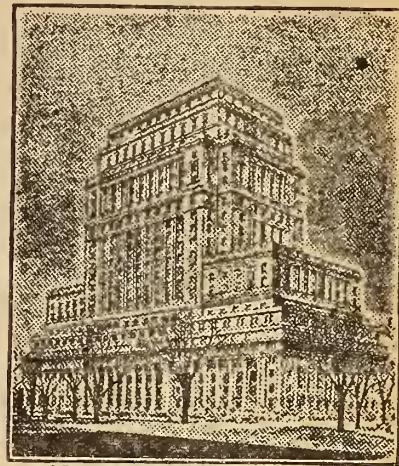
"Another feature you have misunderstood is that for every \$1,000 loaned

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A TOWER OF STRENGTH

1929

New Assurances Paid for	- - -	654,451,000
An Increase of \$213,207,000		
Assurances in force (net)	- - -	\$2,401,237,000
An Increase of \$504,322,000		
Total Income (net)	- - -	172,857,000
An Increase of \$28,110,000		
Surplus earned during the Year	- - -	42,863,000
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	- - -	69,174,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve	-	72,807,000
An Increase of \$5,869,000		
Total Liabilities	- - -	495,390,000
(Including Paid up Capital)		
Assets, at December 31st, 1929	- -	568,197,000
An Increase of \$79,239,000		



Rate of Interest earned on mean invested assets 7.02%

NEW HEAD OFFICE BUILDING

The high rate of dividends allotted to participating policyholders is continued and the special dividend on maturing policies extended and increased.

EXTRACTS FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT

New policies paid for numbered 161,391 for a net amount of \$654,451,143.27, an advance of \$213,206,752.36, or more than forty-eight per cent, over the previous year. This marked increase and the fact that the average policy, for the first time, exceeded \$4,000, afford impressive evidence of the ever-growing popularity of the Company.

After deducting amounts re-assured, the total assurances in force amount to \$2,401,237,036.94, an increase of \$504,321,102.37. This advance is notable not merely for its magnitude, but because when allowance is made for terminations by death and maturity, it represents a remarkably high rate of continuance, and evidences great satisfaction on the part of our policyholders.

The amount paid to policyholders since organization, together with the amount at present held for their security or benefit, exceeds the total amount received from them in premiums by \$139,290,474.03.

The rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets has risen to 7.02 per cent. This figure includes a certain amount from bonuses and stock privileges accruing on many of the Company's holdings; but if these were entirely eliminated the rate would still be 6.60 per cent.

A net profit of \$13,077,284.62 was realized from the redemption or sale of securities.

The surplus earned during the year, based on the values entered in the accounts, amounted to \$42,863,578.59, but from this sum substantial appropriations have as usual been made to further strengthen the position of the Company.

An additional \$10,000,000.00 has been deducted from the market values of our securities as a provision against possible market fluctuations, raising the amount thus set aside for this purpose in the accounts to \$30,000,000.00.

A further \$1,000,000.00 has been written off the Company's buildings.

\$931,000.00 has been appropriated to raise the annuity reserves to the Rutherford table of valuation, with interest at 3½ per cent. This exacting standard requires reserves \$2,656,000.00 in excess of those of the Dominion Government standard.

\$1,200,000.00 has been set aside as additional provision for claims arising from total disability, death, claims as yet unreported, and possible claims under cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be applied for.

\$22,606,265.67 has been paid or allotted as profits for the year to policyholders.

The special amount entered as a liability to provide for unforeseen contingencies has been maintained at \$12,500,000.00.

After making all these deductions and allocations, \$5,868,899.96 has been added to the undivided surplus, bringing the total over liabilities, contingency accounts and capital stock, to \$60,307,762.44.

In accordance with our usual conservative practice the securities owned by the Company have again been valued at figures much below the market quotations current at the close of the year. This under-valuation represents an important element of strength to the Company additional to the specific provisions in the statements.

Your Directors are pleased to announce that the high scale of profits at present allotted to participating policyholders will be continued during the ensuing year, while the Special Dividend on maturing policies, introduced last year, has been extended to include policies maturing after having been in force five years or longer and the scale of benefit has been increased.

The business of the Company has always been conducted under the exacting provisions of the Canadian Insurance law and the rigid supervision of the Insurance Department of the Government of Canada. Ever since we entered the United States in 1895, the Company has been under similar supervision there and is now subject to the regulations of thirty-eight States of the Union which require periodical examination of the affairs of all companies licensed in their territory. In the discharge of their regular duties a committee of twenty-two examiners, representing the States of Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida and the District of Columbia recently completed an exhaustive examination into every department of the Company's affairs. The report of this committee makes gratifying reference to the liberal treatment accorded to our policyholders, and provides authoritative testimony to the Company's strength. Even adopting the low valuations placed by us on our securities, the committee still reported a surplus at the close of last year \$1,333,921.71 in excess of the figure claimed by the Company.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

there is \$50 subscribed by the Federal Government, \$50 subscribed by the Provincial Government, and the farmer himself subscribes \$50 to that loan. That is, \$150 out of every loan is already subscribed. Where does the other \$850 come from? That is raised by the sale of bonds drawing interest. Whatever interest they draw we have to pay, and when they are due we have to meet them. We anticipate that we will be able to get that money at 5 per cent. The first \$3,000,000 is bought by the Dominion Government and given to the Farm Loan Board over the entire Dominion without interest for three years to get the thing started, to give it a chance. We anticipate when the first payment comes due there will be a certain percentage of the men unable to find the \$85, but we were told by the head of the concern for the first year at least, or the second and the third until this is established and on its own feet and paying its way and meeting these bond obligations, to be careful.

"Will Be No Change"

"As long as the present Board stays on there will be no change in the plans. The way the present act is worded there can be no change. If you want money loaned to everybody, irrespective of district and the kind of land and condition financially, you will have to change the act, because this is not a charitable institution nor a philanthropic one. We have to pay interest on borrowed money and have to be absolutely certain the money is going to come back."

At this point Mr. Tovell gave an outline of previous history of the members of the Board, describing Mr. Murray's qualifications and experience in Alberta and that of the other members.

"With regard to money on irrigated lands," he continued, "we were given to understand the Commissioner wanted good loans for a while at least. After we get \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000 loaned out that we know with a reasonable degree of certainty is absolutely safe, then possibly we may go into some areas where we know it is not safe and take each place on its merit. . . . There may be people making applications all over these areas, but it would be too expensive at the present time to go and inspect each of these isolated cases in doubtful districts. . . .

"There is a certain area in this Province where according to the figures there was the sum of \$3,600,000 given out for seed grain or relief in years gone by. At the present time less than 18 per cent of that money has been paid back, and the principal plus interest remains unpaid and is \$400,000 greater than the original amount let out. While we would like to treat individual cases that have made good, we do not feel we are prepared to take the chance.

"This year we were absolutely flooded with applications and enquiries and we felt we should concentrate on certain areas. We have had 6,000 enquiries since the 1st of July. This developed into 2700 actual applications. In many cases the men owe too much to send out the applications. 350 of them were turned down after the formal application had been made, as they did not come up to requirements, and there are 350 today that have never been touched for the simple reason that they have come in since the snow came. We do not feel like trying to value anything under present conditions, so there are 2,000 actually before the Board. Out of the 2,000 there were 850 approved by the Board and to this 850 there has been loaned \$1,750,000. That may not be very much money, but

it is almost as much as has ever been loaned by any one concern in any one year. One concern was told to get their money out one year and it is still out.

Irrigation Areas

"At the present time I do not know that irrigation has been proved to be an absolute success in this Province, and for the present at least we prefer to get eight or ten million out bearing interest and bearing the cost of the overhead and the cost of administration."

"What percentage of the loans made have been used to redeem old mortgages?" asked a delegate.

"I could not give the figures off hand but in the older parts of the Province there is a considerable amount," Mr. Tovell replied. "We are loaning money guardedly in some of the new areas where there have been no previous loan made. We are only prepared to say the new plan has two advantages, one the lower rate for the longer term and the other that the loan is completed at the end of 23 years."

A Delegate: "Just how far north does the application of the loan go? Around Stettler we are not even in the drouth area. That country is getting practically no money out of this scheme. How far north does that condition exist?"

Mr. Tovell said he remembered passing several loans in the Stettler district.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACT

The Editor *The U.F.A.*:

I am interested in the resolution adopted at the U.F.A. Convention, requesting certain changes in the Soldier Settlement Act. Is it intended that the first clause be retroactive, that is, no interest from the very beginning of the act? This point should be made quite clear, otherwise the value of the resolution is much reduced.

Clause 2, also needs a safety valve adding to it, inasmuch that in a lean crop year, two-thirds of the crop is insufficient to live on, and no payments against the capital debt can be made in years when there is loss instead of profit on the year's operations. One hates to admit such pessimistic conditions in prosperous Alberta, yet there are many farmers this past season who will barely pull through, let alone pay away one third of this meagre crop. Examination of Soldier Settlement Board records would show that a large percentage of Soldier Settlers never have paid yearly the equivalent of one-third of the crop, especially when clearing new land is so costly, and the acreage under crop is small. It may be quite easy to set aside one-third of the crop as a yearly payment, when the crop acreage is large, but how many of the early Soldier Settlers had fifty per cent of their land under cultivation. The third clause in the resolution is useless if the other two are left in such uncertainty. Many changes and amendments to the original act have been made, but ten years of administration finds hundreds of the first Soldier Settlers in the worst hole they have ever been in all their life.

Why Not Call Scheme Bankrupt?

Would it not be more economical to call the whole scheme bankrupt, and have a commission adjust the matter finally. Why not salvage the remaining

Soldier Settlers by giving them a chance to keep their farms under a new and reasonable contract, unhampered by unbearable debts? Great Britain handled their similar situation in this way, and Australia the same. Huge losses are inevitable, but what politicians lose sight of is that half the loss came through deflation, and not failure of Soldier Settlers as farmers. The Soldier Settlement Board should not try to redeem that public loss by turning off their Soldier Settlers now, and getting the benefit of many years of hard work, besides all payments made by the Settlers. It may be correct business to make the Soldiers bear the loss of a bad deal in land, but it is not practicable, as it only creates more loss through adjustment, and makes more unemployment.

I do not want to criticize the efforts of those who are trying to get further amendments to this ill advised act, but all connected with the Soldier Settlement Act, as officials or *victims* know full well how hopeless the situation is.

Yours very truly,

A 1919 SETTLER.

BURDEN OF INTEREST

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Having read with much interest about your convention, I should like to let you know my appreciation on what you are doing for Soldier Settlers on the land.

Being a settler myself, I know how hard it is for all us fellows to make ends meet. The years we have been having this last three years have been something that should go down in history of farmers' hard times along the border, first hail, and then frost, and then drouth. I will tell you that there is no wonder a settler goes back with his payments to the S.S.B., and interest piling up on top of that. I should say that the Dominion Government should think twice before they charge interest, because that is what is driving every settler off his farm. I have been paying my loan back, what I could each year, for 10 years, and if I have paid the interest it will be all.

What you are working for is the finest thing that has come along so far on behalf of the soldier, and let's hope, sir, that the U.F.A. puts it over with the help of the Veterans and others.

One third of crop would be all right, if a farmer were sure he was going to pull off a crop every time he puts his seed in the ground, but you know there is always some drawback that takes the crop. One-fourth would be more to the point, to be compelled to give up each year to the S.S.B., and if a man could give more in a good year why then he would be only reducing his debt.

But I hope things get a little better as time goes on and here's every success to the U.F.A. and G.W.V.A.

I am sir,

Yours truly,

JAS. H. FAGGIN.

Twin River P.O.

HE WAS UNFORTUNATE

"Talking again!" said the master, eyeing his class sternly. "You two boys at the back will write your names one hundred and fifty times."

Presently one boy joyously handed in his sheets, while the other began to weep.

"Why, what's the matter, haven't you finished yet?" asked the master.

"Please, sir, it isn't fair," said the small boy, "His name is John Dodd, and mine is Marmaduke Christopher Hathellwaite."

Only One Way to Abolish War

(*New Leader, London.*)

Those who pin their faith to the limitation of armaments as a means to peace will be well advised to consider carefully the recent speech of Dr. Herbert Levinstein, President of the Society of Chemical Industry. He argued that the reductions in naval armaments increase the importance of the chemical arm, i.e., poison gas, which was more humane, cheaper, and could be rapidly improvised in every country which has an alkali industry. It was more humane, claimed Dr. Levinstein, because mustard gas kills only one for every forty persons it puts out of action, while shells kill one for every three.

Dr. Levinstein is perfectly right from his own angle. The cheaper the methods of murdering and poisoning used in the next war, the greater the number of casualties and the sooner it will be over. When science reaches such a pitch that the most effective instrument of war is easily adaptable from a universal industrial process, those who seek for peace need to discover something rather more effective than expressions of goodwill. War will be removed only by the removal of the causes of war and complete and total disarmament. There is, of course, the alternative that so many people will be poisoned in the next war that no one will be left to fight.

Correspondence

CHAIN STORES AND CO-OPERATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The farmers of Alberta are very apt to look upon the Chain Stores as a blessing to keep down prices, whereas it will be a sorry day for all farmers when the chain stores have the complete monopoly of the western towns and villages; also the chain store is making it harder for small co-operatives to start up.

One of the great weaknesses of democracy is its slowness to take action. When capital will step in and run a chance, thereby getting ahead of popular opinion, is the main reason for the advancement of the West, and only when capital seems to forget humanity do the people act. If our Province is to keep its natural resources, democracy has not only to wake up but be willing to back their beliefs in dollars and cents.

Coming back to our co-operative stores, I believe we have got to follow a different policy in the future to what we have in the past. I believe the policy has become a Provincial one, and in order to make progress, and speed up democratic thought we must look at it from that light. If we will do this and have an unquestionable co-operative policy to follow we cannot go wrong.

All consumers co-operatives have made the same mistake in placing their reserves to capital, instead of to the credit of the individual in proportion to their purchases.

A capitalist who invests money in any line of business must first have great faith in the thing he is investing in. The same applies to co-operatives only with this difference, a mass of people work more slowly than individuals and the co-operative man must first know that by his move he will be getting better service and that the movement is for service only. Membership is the all important business of a co-operative asso-

ciation, and though capital is essential to all growth, it is only a poor second to membership.

There should be no such thing as shareholders and profit in a co-operative movement.

There are two ways to get capital as far as I can see at present. One is by all members investing in their co-operative movement so much money at a given rate of interest; the other and the fairest is, after the association has started, to charge more for the goods than the actual cost of service rendered. By this method the members are paying in proportion to the service they receive, but this money is the sacred property of the individuals and must be placed to their credit and not to capital reserve, thereby becoming a floating debt, that at some future date will be paid back from year to year, so that the younger generation and not the older are supporting their own services.

I firmly believe if this policy were carried out we could put on a successful drive for membership in this Province under a contract basis, taking second place only to our Wheat Pool.

B. C. LEES.

McCafferty Local.

THE SCHOOL BILL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Would you allow an Old Canadian the space in our *U.F.A.* paper to answer the New Canadian's letter of December 16th, in regard to the new School Bill?

He asked, why did the trustees vote against the bill at the Trustees' Convention? Simply because the trustees could see just a little further than this New Canadian. I would like him to explain just how would the Government be able to judge a teacher's ability better than a rural trustee, if the Government passes that teacher at Normal and gives him or her a Certificate, and they are not qualified to teach?

Then it's the Minister of Education that is at fault, not the rural trustees. Why does he not improve the basis of scholarship, experience and efficiency?

The rural trustees are just as capable of hiring a teacher as our city trustees. I consider, and can prove to Mr. New Canadian that the farmers are just as intelligent and skilled and can meet the experienced men of business on an equal footing.

We sure do know better than the Government what is best for our school districts, when we are living in them.

Show us any rural scholar that has not shown for herself or himself as good a record when meeting the city scholar in competition? That surely proves that the present system must be all right.

The Department of Education would have to grade the teachers and the poor ones would be sent to the rural districts and the ratepayers would have no say or power in discharging that poor teacher.

And how about your taxes. They sure will go up 25 per cent, as there will be some fat salaries to pay to the supervisors, directors and secretary-treasurers that the new bill calls for, with per diem and mileage.

E. J. NEILSON.
Acadia Valley, Alta.

SCHOOL BILL AND CONVENTION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Having heard the discussion of the proposed new School Act at the last con-



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There is always Time

for a little reading. Even in the midst of the spring work stormy days give enforced leisure. Why not use it to study the problems of finance and credit?

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U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICE
Calgary

vention of the U.F.A., and having read some of the reports of discussions at meetings of Locals during the year, it seems to me that the main point of all is being overshadowed by the question of dollars and cents. This main point and the chief constructive part of the act, is the supervision of teachers.

The Department of Education is doing its best to keep the supply of teachers up to the demand but there must be beginners and these beginners go first to the rural schools and most of them are young and have been at school most of their lives. They have a certain academic knowledge of facts and a certain skill, but before they have been long in a rural school, they realize (especially if they have some high school grades, as well as those of the primary school) that they are facing a problem different from any they have faced before and different from those that face teachers in the city schools. The older pupils in the country go to school, not because their parents send them, but because they want to go—they understand the business of living much more clearly than do the pupils of their age in the city, and very often much more clearly than do the young teachers who stand before them. What is the young teacher to do? He has the facts—mostly from books—but has not been trained to relate that knowledge to real living; it may be the first time that he has realized that school learning has anything to do with the lives of grown up men and women. If he is the making of a real teacher, he will begin right there to get the best part of his own education.

Now that is where the supervisor comes in as proposed in the new School Bill. He is not "simply an inspector, who judges methods and reports," but a man or woman of experience, who is alive to the problems to be faced and the efforts the teacher is making to solve them and will give that guidance that will help to a real solution.

The great possibility in that bill—the possibility of making education in this Province something more than standardized book knowledge—lies in the supervisors.

Yours truly,

W. T. D. LATHWELL,
(Member Springbank Local)

R.R.2, Calgary.

CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*

Just a line to ask you to correct the report of the U.F.A. Convention concerning what I said on the resolution on confidence in H. W. Wood, which should read after the words, "Mr. Wood had said the farmers would lose money":

"I asked for further information. Mr. Jackman said: 'I have nothing further to report'."

Therefore, I ask you to make that correction. Further, to cut out the whole sentence reading as follows:

"Then Mr. Jackman got up and said, 'I move the report,' added the speaker."

The chairman that ruled me out of order was "Cates," not King.

The last paragraph should read like this:

"Then, said Mr. Axelson, he tried to speak, but was prevented from doing

so for three minutes by cries of 'Shut up!' and 'Sit Down!'"

Kindly make these corrections. Thanking you for your favor.

CARL AXELSON.

The matter referred to by Mr. Axelson will be found on page 42 of *The U.F.A.* of February 15th.

MANY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

(Continued from page 8)

farmers in British Columbia, thanks to the influence of the farmers' movement of Alberta, at last "saw something coming over the Rockies, and didn't like the look of that cloud." The papers had declared that the movement was "a menace to the political parties," Mr. Armishaw said his organization now had 42 active Locals, and a membership of nearly 2,000 men and women. They had sold last year large quantities of small fruits in "United Farmer" containers, and had taken out a charter for a co-operative wholesale association. The need for coordination of the activities of the farmers of the two Provinces was shown when turkeys from Alberta had "rolled over the Rockies and knocked out market."

The U.F.C., B. C. Section, were asking the Federal Government for a loan of \$150,000,000 for the purpose of assisting agriculture, in somewhat the same fashion as the U. S. Farm Board was assisting the farmers of the Republic to the south.

The greatest problem facing Canada to-day, said the speaker, was that of oriental immigration. It was all right to say that we should be brothers to the peoples of all races, but when the Japanese rate of increase in Canada was several times as great as that of the whites, a real problem was created.

From Labor Bodies.

In behalf of the Alberta Federal of Labor, Ald. F. J. White, M.L.A., expressed good wishes to the U.F.A., and pointed out that the two organizations had much in common. He did not believe that it was desirable, either in agriculture or industry, that the cost of production should be cut until the producer was reduced to the coolie level. He asked consideration of the views of the Labor movement.

W. E. Turner, vice-president of the Canadian Labor Party, Alberta Section, alluding to President Wood's question, "Do you want a Pool or a Puddle?" said that Farmers and Labor people of the cities should get together in a "a clear pool" of co-operation, joining hands for their mutual advantage. "You will learn," he said, "that it is not we workers who are the parasites of the society." He appealed to the farmers to assist the city workers, as they in turn were willing to assist the farmers, in building up a Co-operative Commonwealth.

Canadian Legion.

In behalf of the Alberta Command of the Canadian Legion, H. C. Farthing spoke briefly, stating that it was a real pleasure and privilege to be able to extend greeting to the U.F.A., and expressing the hope that the deliberations of the Convention would be fruitful in benefits to the agricultural community and all the people of the Province. He extended thanks to the chairman (Mr. Gardiner), to Mr. Speakman, and to all the other Alberta members of Parliament, for the "unfailingly sympathetic interest shown in our problems." He concluded, amid applause, "The sincerity, warmth and friendliness of our greeting is in inverse ratio to the length of my remarks."

Stating that the U.F.A. believed in allowing freedom of expression, not endorsing the views of all who appeared before them, the chairman introduced Mr. Murphy, of the Communist Party, who addressed the delegates.

Hail Insurance.

A proposal to repeal the Alberta Hail Insurance Act and substitute a measure to provide for compulsory insurance against hail losses was rejected, after discussion in which A. H. Tovell, manager of the Hail Insurance Board, participated on invitation, pointing out that the financial standing of the Board is to-day better than it was two years ago. A substitute motion, by A. Shuttleworth, of Balzac U.F.A., in the following terms, was also lost:

"Whereas the 1929 Municipal hail rate has proved a very great hardship to many farmers; and

"Whereas the men who most need hail insurance are debarred by the excessive cost thereof; and

"Whereas, true co-operation is practised in many other lines by our Provincial Government and upheld by this Convention;

"Therefore be it resolved, that co-operation be extended to cover municipal hail insurance and that this Convention do urge the Municipal Hail Board for 1930 to evolve a system which will be more truly co-operative and equitable."

Canadian Poultry Pool Conference

Important Gathering in Edmonton

During several days of the past week representatives of the Canadian Poultry Pool have been meeting in Edmonton. Those in attendance are George P. Wallace, of Ladner, and Alister Forbes of Cobble Hill, president and vice-president of the B. C. Poultry Co-operative, and George Swan of Fanny Bay, B.C., director. From Saskatchewan. Mrs. Bert Holmes of Asquith and Miss Elizabeth Morrison of Spalding, president and vice-president of the Saskatchewan Poultry Pool; also Mrs. Sarah E. Selby, of Kerrobert, director of the Central Agency. The Manitoba delegates include besides W. A. Landreth, president, and L. B. Crawford, secretary of the Canadian Poultry Pool, W. S. Smith of Neepawa, director, and W. S. Patterson of Boisevain, president of the Manitoba Poultry. In attendance representing Alberta are D. M. Malin, manager of the Alberta Poultry Pool, R. S. Johnson of Rainier and J. McK. Hughes, of Vegreville, members of the executive.

Mr. Landreth in the course of an address stated that a total of 1,056 carlots of eggs and poultry were handled by the Canadian Pool during 1929. The total comprised 820 cars of eggs, 166 of dressed poultry and 61 of live poultry. The shipment of six'een carlots of eggs via Panama in September to the British market was a feature of the year's operation for the Canadian Poultry Pool, the selling agency for the four western Poultry Pools. The eggs were well received. The two most westerly pools got into action late in the year, which made the grand total more gratifying, said Mr. Landreth.

Policies of much moment to the poultry industry of Alberta were discussed at this meeting.

"GOOD TIMES" BALLYHOO

"With the authenticated New York figures for January showing a 2 per cent drop in employment from December," says *The Nation*, "and actually standing at the lowest point in their fifteen years history except for three months in 1921; with relief societies showing an 80 per cent increase over last year in families in distress because of unemployment; with as sober and conservative a man as R. Fulton Cutting advocating an unemployment dole in New York City; with unemployed men rioting in Philadelphia and Cleveland; with a political revolution, due to acute industrial distress, effected in Calvin Coolidge's own Congressional district; and with the economists of the country now, day in and day out, seriously discussing a permanent problem of 'technological unemployment' involving literally millions of men—we know that we confront a situation not adequately to be met by such optimistic ballyhoo as the recent misleading statements issued by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis with at least the passive connivance of President Hoover."

**Big Valley to Munson U.F.A.
Hold Good Convention**

A goodly number of delegates attended the annual meeting of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association at Morrin, reports A. J. Russell, secretary. "Old Man Winter was working overtime to make the weather and roads as difficult to contend with as he could," he states, "and delegates from a distance certainly deserve a great deal of credit for turning out. It goes to show that thinking farmers realize the benefits the U.F.A. can bring through co-operation."

N. V. Farnsworth, president in 1928 and 1929, declined nomination for re-election; and R. French of Rumsey was elected in his place. Mrs. E. J. Garland was again chosen vice-president, and A. J. Russell was elected secretary. The convention spent considerable time discussing resolutions for the Provincial Annual Convention, and a number of new resolutions dealing with conservation of natural resources, the weed problem, good roads, improvement of the telephone system, and other important matters. The convention adjourned at 5:30 to partake of an excellent lunch provided by the Morrin U.F.W.A., after which the chairman called on E. J. Garland, M.P., who spoke of the far-reaching effects of the decision that "women are persons" and mentioned some of the difficulties confronting women who wanted divorce. Mr. Garland dealt with the efforts of the nations to promote some scheme that would ensure peace, giving some figures of the enormous cost of the world war.

DEFINITION CONTEST FOR JUNIORS

As announced in the last issue, prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 will be given by *The U.F.A.* for the best definitions of "The Aims and Objects of the United Farmers of Alberta." Definitions must not be more than 150 words in length, must be submitted by members of Junior U.F.A. Locals, and must be received at *The U.F.A.* office, Lougheed Building, Calgary, on or before April 15th.

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We have edited on an original plan complete information on how to produce Registered Seed and have devoted 3 pages in our Catalog to this subject. Separate copies have been printed, which we will send free on request—it is valuable and interesting to every grower.

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104 pages profusely illustrated of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Seed Grain, Grasses and Clovers. A copy of this valuable reference book should be in every home—mailed free to any address. Consult it before buying any of your Seed this year.

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SEED AND FEED

REWARD WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, cleaned, ready for drill. White Blossom sweet clover, grade 2, germination 89 per cent, price 9c per pound, sacks included, in two bus. lots. Both F.O.B. Athabasca, Alberta. Sacks included. For more information write Redden Bros., Athabasca, Alberta.

REWARD WHEAT FROM GOVERNMENT SEED hot water treated (only known method killing loose smut). Grown on breaking. Warren Richards, Athabasca, Alta.

REWARD WHEAT—GOVERNMENT TEST 98 PER cent 6 days. D. Casey, Carstairs.

REGISTERED BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERATION, grade No. 1, \$7.50 per 3 bushel sack. Shipped from Camrose to C.N.R. stations. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

SELLING SECOND GENERATION 1928 MARQUIS Certificate 79-223, germination 99 per cent. Seed grade two through frost damage. Field inspected and eligible to grade. Registered 2. Small lots \$1.75 sacked. Car in bulk, \$1.50. Harold Briggs, Benton, Alberta.

VICTORY OATS, NO. 1, GROWN FROM TRELLIS second generation registered seed on breaking. Germination 92 per cent six days. Passed field inspection, cleaned and sacked, \$1.10 bushel. Wm. Rice, Haynes, Alberta.

PURE GARNET WHEAT, GERMINATION 98 PER cent, grade one, also car Victory oats, germination 98 per cent. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alberta.

VICTORY OATS, CLEAN, SACKED, F.O.B. DUF field, Alberta. C. W. Ibsen.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT THIRD GENERATION, Reg. grade 1, germination 96 in six days. Certificate No. 79-1614, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks extra. Mueller Bros., Ghost Pine Creek, Alta.

GOOD BALED RED TOP HAY FOR SALE—Prepared for immediate delivery. Wire or write, Aspen Glen Farm, Faust, Alberta.

SELLING—200 TONS BALED UPLAND HAY, good quality. W. James. Coronation, Alta.

REWARD WHEAT, CERTIFICATE NO. 7965, Grade No. 1 seed, \$2.40 per bushel, including sacks. E. Fetherstonha, Fort Sask., Alta.

ADVERTISERS OF SEED GRAIN

are reminded that if they quote a price they must also give the grade of their seed.

Section 10 of the Seeds Act provides that when a stated price is given for cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds the advertisements must also include the grade name. The grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

REGISTERED NUMBER THREE SECOND AND third generation 10B Marquis, \$2.00 and \$1.50. Bags free. Automatically takes seed rate. Gordon Parker, Loverna, Sask.

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, SECOND GENERATION, Graded No. 1, \$1.00 per bushel. E. McMillan, Clyde, Alta.

REWARD WHEAT, GRADE 1, GERMINATION 96 per cent in 6 days, Certificate No. 79-2889. \$2.00 per bushel, sacks extra 20c. W. S. Watson, Colinton, Alberta.

RENFREW SEED WHEAT, THE DROUGHT RESISTER, field inspected, Number 79-3883, grade No. 1, \$2.00 bus, sacks included. M. Weyer, Mannville, Alta.

WANTED—100 BUSHELS HANNCHEN OR O.A.C. seed barley. R. Craigie, Furness, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE REWARD WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, weighs 65 lbs. per bushel. Apply J. Dobinson, Clive, Alberta.

REWARD WHEAT, CERTIFICATE X79-73, GRADE 1, off breaking. Clare, Box 770, North Edmonton.

120 BUSHELS NO. 1 REWARD WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.75 per bushel. Apply Joseph Wannop, Scolton, Alta.

FEED BARLEY, OATS AND WHEAT, IN BULK or ground and sacked. Hay—Timothy, wild or prairie wool. Bran, Shorts and Chopped Feeds. Straight or mixed cars. Stocks available for immediate shipment. Free freight arrangement or otherwise. Edmonton Grain & Hay Co., Limited. Edmonton, Alta.

1st GENERATION REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT

The highest quality Marquis that can be bought and always in big demand. Reserve at once what you require.

\$4.75 per An exceptional price for Seed of hot water treated (only known method killing loose smut). Grown on breaking. Warren Richards, Athabasca, Alta.

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Name.....

Address.....
(U.F.A.)

SIDE LIGHTS
(Continued from page 10)

plementary revenue tax. Then there is the talk of the necessity of more facilities to see and understand the financial affairs of the Province. Then there is the steady attempt to show that public debt and revenue expenditures are increasing out of all proportion to the power of the people to pay. Well! we shall see if the people can be fooled. Perhaps 1926 ought to be some criterion of the value of such arguments!

WHEAT POOL GUARANTEES
(Continued from page 6)

almost entirely on the security of the wheat itself. The assets of the Pool organization are owned and controlled by the Provincial organizations. An agreement is being obtained by each Provincial Government from each Provincial Pool to guarantee the Provincial Government against any loss under the guarantee. In the case of Alberta, its guarantee is given by the Alberta Wheat Pool. This organization has commercial reserves alone of well over \$2,000,000, as well as other assets of a very substantial nature, all unencumbered and without liability, other than to the Banks to make the initial payment of \$1 as the wheat is delivered; these payments being subsequently repaid to the Provincial organization by the Central Selling Agency when the wheat is delivered to that Agency for sale.

"With this as security it may be confidently asserted that the risk of loss to the Provincial Government has been practically eliminated.

"As stated before, the Province of Saskatchewan assumes practically two-thirds of the loans to the Central Selling Agency, the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta together assuming approximately one-third, as we only guarantee the loss in proportion to which the handlings in this Province bear to the total handling."

AND ADOLESCENCE

"How did Dr. Ruppig manage to cure Miss Elderly of her nervousness so soon?"

"He told her nervousness was a disease of old age."—Lord Jeff.

EDITORIAL
(Continued from page 3)

fighting for, without joining? Why join if the active members of the U. F. A., who have built up at the cost of great personal sacrifice their present organization, do not ask us to do so as a condition of participating in those advantages?"

We believe that if, through the medium of the membership of the U. F. A., and on the basis of the U. F. A. Locals, a Province-wide scheme can be brought to fruition, the time may come when organized non-farmer units may properly be invited to participate. But it does appear to us desirable that the U. F. A. Locals, and the paid-up membership of those Locals, should in the first place themselves be the basis of the membership of any co-operative oil-purchasing enterprise.

The U. F. A. Locals, like the industrial trade unions, cannot win advantages for their members without at the same time conferring indirect benefits on non-members, nor would they wish to do so. "By creating competition," stated Mr. Fearneough, of Morrin Local, "we have lowered the price standard and effected savings to all the farmers of the district, whether members or not." But it does appear desirable that the direct benefits should first be reaped by those farmers who, banding themselves together, have laid the founda-

Wheat Pool Guarantee Bill

Bill No. 55 of 1930, An Act to Authorize the Guarantee by the Government of Alberta of Certain Advances made to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited

Whereas Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited (hereinafter called "the Corporation") is indebted to the Bank of Montreal, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, The Royal Bank of Canada, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Toronto, The Dominion Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Canada in various sums for moneys advanced by them respectively to the Corporation on the security of grain delivered to the Corporation by Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, Alberta Wheat Pool and the Manitoba Wheat Pool; and

Whereas additional advances may be made to the Corporation by the said banks or some of them between the present time and the first day of August next, on the like security, as they may deem advisable; and

Whereas, as a condition of obtaining such advances, the Corporation has agreed to maintain at all times in the hands of the banks respectively security on grain which at market prices will provide a margin of fifteen per cent in excess of the indebtedness of the Corporation; and

Whereas, the banks are willing to forego the requirements of such margin on condition that they are guaranteed against ultimate loss by the Governments of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer, on behalf of the Government of Alberta, to enter into agreements with the Bank of Montreal, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, The Royal Bank of Canada, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Toronto, The Dominion Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Canada respectively, such agreements to be substantially in the terms set out in the schedule to this Act, and with such further terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.

2. The Provincial Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the banks out of the general revenue fund of the Province, such sums as may be found due and payable under any guarantee given in accordance with the terms hereof.

3. The Provincial Treasurer may take from Alberta Wheat Pool such security against loss under any guar-

antee as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem advisable.

SCHEDULE.

Substance of an agreement to be made by the Government of Alberta with each bank mentioned in this Act.

In consideration of advances heretofore made, or which may or shall be made, between now and the first day of August next by the Bank of (hereinafter called "the Bank") to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited (hereinafter called "the Corporation") and of the Bank not insisting within that time upon the Corporation maintaining in the hands of the Bank security of grain to the value, at market prices, of fifteen per cent or any part thereof in excess of the indebtedness, including interest from time to time owing to the Bank by the Corporation in respect of such advances, the Government of the Province of Alberta (hereinafter called "the Government") guarantees repayment to the Bank of all such past and future advances including interest; provided, however, that the liability of the Government hereunder shall be limited in amount to such sum as shall bear the same ratio to the amount of the ultimate balance owing by the Corporation to the Bank as the total quantity of grain delivered to the Corporation by Alberta Wheat Pool between the first day of August, 1929, and the first day of August, 1930, bears to the total quantity of grain delivered to the Corporation during said period by Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, Alberta Wheat Pool and the Manitoba Wheat Pool, such quantities of grain to be shown by statements to be furnished to the Bank and the Government by the Corporation on request, and such statements to be binding upon both the Government and the Bank.

The ultimate balance owing by the Corporation to the Bank to be ascertained when the total quantity of grain upon which advances have been made has been sold.

The Government agrees with the Bank that the giving of time for payment or other indulgence to the Corporation shall not affect or prejudice the rights of the Bank under this guarantee, nor shall this guarantee affect or prejudice the rights of the Bank as between it and the Corporation, except as the same may be hereby modified.

tions of every economic enterprise for the raising of the standards of living of the agricultural community in Alberta

* * *

Unless this be done, the very basis upon which U. F. A. membership has been built up in the Locals will largely be destroyed. That it shall not be destroyed is vital to the movement. If economic institutions are so developed as to weaken the membership of the Association, no assistance which these bodies could give, and might properly give, to the Association can possibly compensate for the loss of membership.

The U. F. A. should not be dependent upon any other organization which it has helped to create, but should retain its definite existence as the representative body of the whole movement, founded, as it can only be founded, on virile Local organization, primarily of an economic sort.

* * *

We invite our readers to turn to Mr. Fearneough's article, "Does it Pay to Join the U. F. A?" which appeared in our issue of December 16th, on page 5. We regard this article as one of the most important and significant which have appeared in our recent issues. It will repay careful study.

Broadcast Listeners' League

All Supporters of National Ownership
Urged to Make their Desires Known

Organization of a Canadian Broadcast Listeners' League, for the purpose of insisting that the desires of listeners-in shall receive more consideration than is the case at present, is proceeding today in many communities in the Dominion. Branches of the League are being formed in some of the cities, while in others existing clubs of listeners are affiliating with the national organization. Strong support for the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, that broadcasting be made a public service, is being given by the member clubs of the League.

In view of the fact that a vigorous lobby by interests which desire to retain private control of radio with a view to its private monopoly, is being organized against the bill to be brought down in Parliament, providing for nationalization, it is very desirable that Alberta farmers who are listeners-in should make their views on this matter known to their members, and to the Canadian Government. It is suggested that any action taken by U.F.A. Locals should be reported to *The U.F.A.* and also that any resolutions adopted should be forwarded to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the member for the constituency in which the Local is situated.

WHAT OF CANADA?

"In England, nine-tenths of the wealth goes into the pockets of one-tenth of the population."—Bernard Shaw.

"About 5 per cent of our population (in the United States) control 95 per cent of our wealth."—Walter A. Terpenning.

"She sang that song in a wonderfully haunting manner."

"Do you think so?"

"Yes, there was just the ghost of a resemblance to the original air."—*Dublin Opinion*.

MISCELLANEOUS

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY, SEND address. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

NEW PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, 15c PER SELECTION. Choose from 500 10-inch, latest popular pieces. Catalogue free. Factory Surplus Sales Co., Dept. 9, Windsor, Ont.

USED WASHER WITH 32V D.C. MOTOR.—Guaranteed perfect order. \$60.00. Maytag, Calgary.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD.—WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

LUMBER, DRY WOOD.—GET MY PRICES BEFORE BUYING. S. E. Nelson, Wmfield, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS.—QUALITY, SIZE. WE ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

BUY NORTHERN POLES AND SPLIT CEDAR Posts direct from producers and get the best. Inspection allowed. J. E. Holdcroft & Co., Legrand, B.C.

TAMARACK FENCE POSTS FOR SALE.—ENQUIRIES FOR PRICES. G. Majer, Anselmo.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, Cordwood and Slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FARM LANDS

FOR QUICK SALE—160 ACRES; 130 ACRES BROKEN, 95 acres summerfallow, 20 acre hay slough; three-wire fence; 7 miles from Coronation. \$2500.00. Wm. Whittaker, Box 53, Coronation, Alberta.

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD FARM for sale. Cash price, particulars. C. O. Lundquist, Minneapolis, Minn.

FISH

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT, WHITEFISH, Pickerel, Jackfish. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta.

REMNANTS

REMNANTS—POUND GINGHAM REMNANTS, 90c; 3 pounds \$2. Pound Gingham quilt patches, 75c; 4 pounds \$2. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

RABBITS

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEA, \$1.25 EACH. Mrs. E. V. Gray, Tofield, Alta., Route 3.

SWINE

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL LITTER, select bacon type, \$25.00 for quick sale. Gordon Grose, Clive, Alberta.

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IF YOU HAVE NOT DONE SO ALREADY TRY the Nursery who are famed for their big and little trees that grow. We beautify the Prairies. Send in your gardening wants or write for catalogue. Alberta Nurseries, Bowden, Alberta. William Berggren & Sons, Proprietors.

IMPROVE THE VALUE OF YOUR FARM.—BEST results obtained by planting hardy stock direct from growers. Prices reasonable. Catalogue mailed on request. West End Nurseries, Calgary.

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FOR SALE—PUREBRED CLYDE STALLION, rising three years. W. Prouse, Alix, Alberta.

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS, READY FOR LIGHT service. Ross R. Martin, Gem, Alberta.

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OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY—Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage, Nervous Diseases, Piles specialty.

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FANNING MILL SCREENS—ALL MAKES. 24-inch, \$1.65; 32-inch, \$2.20; 40-inch, \$3.30. Frank Marriott, 313 10th Ave. W., Calgary

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING RUMELY SIX FURROW POWERLIFT plow, slightly used, \$200. Rumely lightweight 25-40 tractor, worked 58 days, \$1400. Must get caterpillar. O. Villeneuve, Fort Sask., Alta.

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Saskatoon, Sask.

POULTRY

PUREBRED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, R.O.P. \$2.50. C. Brinker, Milo, Alberta.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS FROM R.O.P. flock. Write for prices. Leslie Legg, Fearn, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GAULDS, SIRED by Sask. R.O.P. hawks, prize winners, \$3. Mrs. A. W. Sanis, Olds, Alberta.

LARGE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EGG LAYING strain. Three Dollars each. C. J. Kallal, Tofield, Alta.

SELECT PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels from excellent laying strain, two dollars each. R. M. Peterson, Galahad, Alta.

UTILITY BABY BARRED ROCKS—BREEDING stock selected by Government Inspectors. Male birds from hens laying 200 eggs and over. March, April, \$30.00 hundred. Mrs. P. J. Hutchings, Box 801, Edmonton.

SELLING BARRED ROCK COCKERELS TWO dollars. Harvey Hanson, Namaka, Alberta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, VIGOROUS BIRDS, excellent laying strain, \$2.50 each. John Barnes, Bindloss, Alta.

THE BURNSIDE POULTRY FARM, HAMMOND, B.C., the home of S. C. White Leghorns, Light Sussex and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Place your orders now for hatching eggs, day-old chicks, pullets and stock for Spring delivery. We can also fill a limited number of orders for Barred Rocks from especially good flocks. Write for 1930 catalogue. We prepay express on all day old chick orders. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels and cock-birds to head your breeding pens from dams with records of 225 to 302 eggs, mated to males with extended pedigrees from Government R.O.P. stock. We can also supply mated pens of Light Sussex birds. Write for prices and catalogue. The Burnsides Poultry Farm, Hammond B.C. Alberta agent: Mr. Jas. S. Anderson, Raymond, Alta.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS WANTED, 15 or 30 dozen case required each week from March till June. Send description of flock to B.W., c.o. U.F.A., Calgary.

"GLENFAIR" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM registered male, \$2.50. R. Cates, Oyen, Alta.

PURE BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE Hatching Eggs, 15 eggs \$1.50. Also few fine cockerels, \$2.50. H. C. Barr, Redland, Alta.

SELLING—S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS from trapnested stock, dark birds, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00. Geo. E. Zinger, Stanmore, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON SETTING EGGS FROM purchased trapnested early winter layers, \$9.50 per 100; \$5.00 for 50 or \$1.50 per setting. J. S. Peck, 8526 106th Street, Edmonton.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (DARK) Exhibition markings, good laying strain, \$3.00 each. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake.

PURE BRED TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, \$2.75 each; two, \$5.25; four, \$10. Leslie Grose, Clive, Alta.

PURE BRED TO LAY PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 setting. Mrs. Josephs, Hardisty, Alta.

TURKEYS

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—AM OFFERING WELL-grown Bourbon Red young toms at \$7.00 each. P. J. Stuhlsatz, Rainier, Alta.

BRONZE TOMS, WEIGHT TWENTY POUNDS and up, \$7.00. Hens twelve pounds and up, \$4.00. Geo. Scotton, Cowley, Alta.

BRONZE TURKEYS, C TOMS, C HENS, \$10-\$7. Unbanded, 30c per lb. D. Casey, Carstairs.

FOR SALE—YOUNG TURKEY HENS, UNBANDED \$5.00 each from Government banded flock. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta.

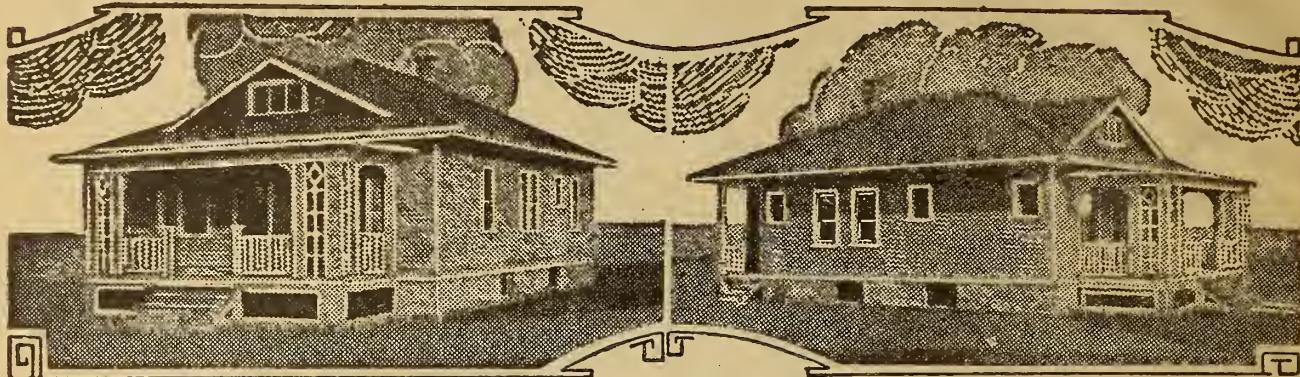
BRONZE TURKEYS, GOVERNMENT BANDED, B and C Toms, \$10 to \$15. C Hens \$7. Mrs. M. Taylor, Piroch, Alta.

CHOICE BRONZE TURKEYS—FROM BANDED "B" Tom and "C" hens. Toms \$7.50; Hens \$4.50. Mrs. Hans Hille, Cereal, Alta.

SELLING GOVERNMENT BANDED "B" TOMS, sire weighed 40 pounds. Registered Shorthorn bulls. F. Fretwell, Clive, Alberta.

Prominent Pool Members Build Aladdin Homes

We Pay the Freight



Two Snapshots of the "Wabash" Aladdin Home Built at Golden Prairie for Mr. Robert Purves. A carpenter supplied by Aladdin, built this handsome bungalow 14 x 12 ft., a kitchen 13 x 10 ft., three bedrooms with closets, and bathroom. The large verandah is beautifully ornamented with columns, lattice, rail and balusters. Truly a wonderful home at Aladdin's price, including verandah

\$1642

"I Wanted a GOOD House, and I Certainly Got it," Says Robert Purves

"I am well pleased with our 'Wabash' Aladdin Home. It is warm, and I might state I have just looked at the thermometer and it is 25 below zero with a strong wind blowing. It is the coldest day we have had this winter. This morning it was 35 below zero and did not affect this house. It is heated with a hot air furnace.

"I found everything O.K. The lumber was firstclass. The finishing lumber was A. 1; so were the windows. The doors were certainly lovely and give this house a fine appearance.

"I am extra well pleased with our 'Wabash' Aladdin Home."

(Signed) ROBERT PURVES.

Golden Prairie, Sask., Jan. 16th, 1930.

THOMAS BURNELL Writes—

"Although it is not yet the middle of December, we have had it TWENTY-THREE below ZERO and find our Aladdin Home thoroughly warm and comfortable. We are still burning wood and find it too warm with both the furnace and kitchen stove going. My carpenter commented frequently on the high quality of the materials supplied throughout, and everything went together just right, no trouble whatever."

(Signed) THOS. BURNELL.

Strathclair, Man., Dec. 11, 1929.

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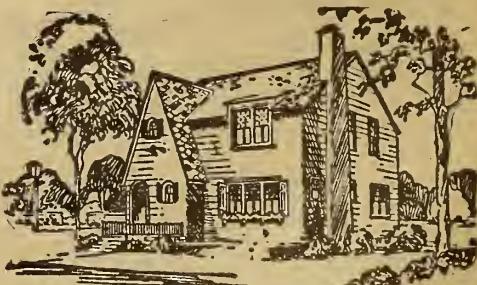
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"We have been living in our new Aladdin Home about two months now and find it very warm and comfortable. We found the lumber and materials furnished by you to be the very best, the doors in particular are worthy of special mention. They are beautifully grained.

"I would say that we appreciate the service and co-operation you have rendered in building our Aladdin Home."

(Signed) JOHN QUICK,
(Director of Manitoba Wheat Pool)

Grandview, Man., Dec. 20, 1928.



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